Access DB# 11016

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Rebecca Cook Examiner # : _____ Date: 8/29/01
Art Unit: 1614 Phone Number 308-4724 Serial Number: 09/868106
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CM1 2D09 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

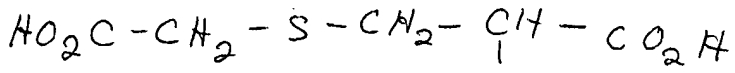
Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

_____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*



any use

****

STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
Searcher: K. Fuller	NA Sequence (#)		STN	✓
Searcher Phone #:	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	
Searcher Location:	Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Date Searcher Picked Up:	Bibliographic	✓	Dr.Link	
Date Completed: 8/31/01	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 20	Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Online Time: 20	Other		Other (specify)	

PTO-1590 (1-2000)

=> file reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:53:08 ON 31 AUG 2001
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 AUG 2001 HIGHEST RN 354111-05-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 AUG 2001 HIGHEST RN 354111-05-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 11, 2001

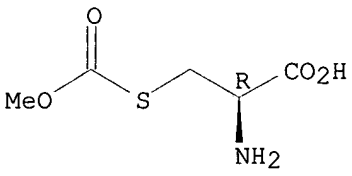
Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT for details.

=> d l23 1-2

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 19238-65-4 REGISTRY
CN **L-Cysteine, methyl carbonate (ester) (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Carbonic acid, thio-, O-methyl ester, O-ester with L-cysteine (8CI)**
CN Cysteine, methyl carbonate (ester), L- (8CI)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF **C5 H9 N O4 S**
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.

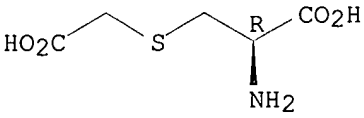


2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 638-23-3 REGISTRY
CN **L-Cysteine, S-(carboxymethyl)- (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Alanine, 3-[(carboxymethyl)thio]-, L- (6CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **(L)-2-Amino-3-(carboxymethylthio)propionic acid**
CN (R)-S-(Carboxymethyl)cysteine
CN 3-[(Carboxymethyl)thio]-L-alanine
CN Bronchokod
CN Carbocisteine
CN Carbocysteine
CN L-(Carboxymethyl)cysteine
CN LJ 206
CN Muciclar
CN Mucodyne
CN Mucopront

CN Rhinathiol
CN Rhinatiol
CN Rinatiol
CN S-(Carboxymethyl)-(R)-cysteine
CN **S-(Carboxymethyl)-L-cysteine**
CN **S-Carboxylmethyl-L-cysteine**
CN Thiodril
AR 2387-59-9
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 11139-64-3
MF **C5 H9 N O4 S**
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDIRECTORY, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



508 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
22 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
508 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
13 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> s 638-23-3

L24 1 638-23-3
(638-23-3/RN)

=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:05:16 ON 31 AUG 2001
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1947 - 31 Aug 2001 VOL 135 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 Aug 2001 (20010830/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

This file supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

HCAplus now provides online access to patents and literature covered

in CA from 1947 to the present. On April 22, 2001, bibliographic information and abstracts were added for over 2.2 million references published in CA from 1947 to 1966.

=> d que l26

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L24           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  638-23-3
L25         508 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L24
L26          39 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L25(L)THU/RL
```

=> file embase

```
FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:05:27 ON 31 AUG 2001
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 30 Aug 2001 (20010830/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
```

=> d que l37

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L24           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  638-23-3
L27         669 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L24
L30         669 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CARBOCISTEINE+NT/CT
L31         119 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L30(L)(DT/CT OR DRUG THERAPY/CT)
L32         119 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L27 AND L31
L36       60511 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION+NT/CT
L37          13 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L32 AND L36
```

=> dup rem 126 137

```
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:05:49 ON 31 AUG 2001
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:05:49 ON 31 AUG 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V.  All rights reserved.
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L26
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L37
L38          52 DUP REM L26 L37 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

=> d l38 all 1-52

```
L38  ANSWER 1 OF 52  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN   2001:114960  HCAPLUS
DN   134:168363
TI   Echinacea binder for pharmaceutical compositions
IN   First, Sigal; Yamin, Rina
PA   Cts Chemical Industries Ltd., Israel
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  A61K009-16
     ICS  A61K009-20
CC   63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
```

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001010415	A1	20010215	WO 2000-IL412	20000713

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI IL 1999-131317 A 19990809

AB Pharmaceutical compns., which contain a binder that comprises a binding-effective amt. of Echinacea prepn. are described. Paracetamol tablets were prepd. with Echinacea as a single binder.

ST tablet binder Echinacea

IT Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibiotics
Antihistamines
Antipyretics
Echinacea
Expectorants
(Echinacea binder for pharmaceutical compns.)

IT Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Echinacea binder for pharmaceutical compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; Echinacea binder for pharmaceutical compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; Echinacea binder for pharmaceutical compns.)

IT 103-90-2, Paracetamol 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Echinacea binder for pharmaceutical compns.)

RE.CNT 4

RE

(1) Alfatec Pharma Gmbh; WO 9313754 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(2) Arcana Chem Pharm; AT 385654 B 1988 HCAPLUS
(3) Greither, P; EP 0743062 A 1996
(4) Yamin, R; FDA DOCKETS, http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/dailys/00/Sep00/091100/cp00001%20attachment_1 2000, P1

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 2001121355 EMBASE

TI Management of acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A summary and appraisal of published evidence.

AU Bach P.B.; Brown C.; Gelfand S.E.; McCrory D.C.

CS Dr. P.B. Bach, Health Outcomes Research Group, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Can. Center, Box 221, 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021, United States

SO Annals of Internal Medicine, (3 Apr 2001) 134/7 (600-620).
Refs: 129
ISSN: 0003-4819 CODEN: AIMEAS

CY United States

DT Journal; General Review

FS 006 Internal Medicine
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

AB Purpose: To review critically the available data on diagnostic evaluation, risk stratification, and therapeutic management of patients with acute

exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Data Sources: English-language articles were identified by searching MEDLINE (1966 to 2000, week 5), EMBASE (1974 to 2000, week 18), HealthStar (1975 to June 2000), and the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (2000, Issue 1). Study Selection: The best available evidence on each subtopic was selected for analysis. Randomized trials, sometimes buttressed by cohort studies, were used to evaluate therapeutic interventions. Cohort studies were used to evaluate diagnostic tests and risk stratification. Data Extraction: Study design and results were summarized in evidence tables. Individual studies were rated by internal validity, external validity, and quality of design. Statistical analyses of combined data were not performed. Data Synthesis: Data on the utility of most diagnostic tests are limited. However, chest radiography and arterial blood gas sampling seem useful while acute spirometry does not. Identifiable clinical variables are associated with risk for relapse and risk for death after hospitalization for an acute exacerbation. Evidence of efficacy was found for bronchodilators, corticosteroids, and noninvasive positive-pressure ventilation. There is also support for the use of antibiotics in patients with more severe exacerbations. On the basis of limited data, mucolytics and chest physiotherapy do not seem to be of benefit, and oxygen supplementation seems to increase the risk for respiratory failure only in an identifiable subgroup of patients. Conclusions: Although suggestions for appropriate management can be made on the basis of available evidence, the supporting literature is scarce and further high-quality research is necessary. Such research will require an improved, generally acceptable, and transportable definition of acute exacerbation of COPD, as well as improved methods for observing and measuring outcomes.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*chronic obstructive lung disease: DI, diagnosis
*chronic obstructive lung disease: DT, drug therapy
*chronic obstructive lung disease: TH, therapy
*disease exacerbation
thorax radiography
arterial gas
spirometry
relapse
mortality
hospitalization
drug efficacy
positive end expiratory pressure
antibiotic therapy
physiotherapy
oxygen therapy
forced expiratory volume
respiratory tract infection
human
clinical trial
review
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*bronchodilating agent: CT, clinical trial
*bronchodilating agent: DT, drug therapy
*corticosteroid: CT, clinical trial
*corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
*antibiotic agent: CT, clinical trial
*antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
*mucolytic agent: CT, clinical trial
*mucolytic agent: DT, drug therapy
hydrocortisone: CT, clinical trial
hydrocortisone: DT, drug therapy
hydrocortisone: IV, intravenous drug administration
prednisolone: CT, clinical trial
prednisolone: DT, drug therapy
prednisolone: PO, oral drug administration

prednisone: CT, clinical trial
prednisone: DT, drug therapy
prednisone: PO, oral drug administration
methylprednisolone: CT, clinical trial
methylprednisolone: DT, drug therapy
methylprednisolone: IV, intravenous drug administration
amoxicillin: CT, clinical trial
amoxicillin: DT, drug therapy
cotrimoxazole: CT, clinical trial
cotrimoxazole: DT, drug therapy
chloramphenicol: CT, clinical trial
chloramphenicol: DT, drug therapy
doxycycline: CT, clinical trial
doxycycline: DT, drug therapy
tetracycline: CT, clinical trial
tetracycline: DT, drug therapy
penicillin G: CT, clinical trial
penicillin G: CB, drug combination
penicillin G: DT, drug therapy
streptomycin: CT, clinical trial
streptomycin: CB, drug combination
streptomycin: DT, drug therapy
ampicillin: CT, clinical trial
ampicillin: DT, drug therapy
oxytetracycline: CT, clinical trial
oxytetracycline: DT, drug therapy
domiodol: CT, clinical trial
domiodol: DT, drug therapy
bromhexine: CT, clinical trial
bromhexine: DT, drug therapy
ambroxol: CT, clinical trial
ambroxol: DT, drug therapy
carbocisteine: CT, clinical trial
carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy
beta adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: CT, clinical trial
beta adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: DT, drug therapy
cholinergic receptor blocking agent: CT, clinical trial
cholinergic receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy

RN (hydrocortisone) 50-23-7; (prednisolone) 50-24-8; (prednisone) 53-03-2; (methylprednisolone) 6923-42-8, 83-43-2; (amoxicillin) 26787-78-0, 34642-77-8, 61336-70-7; (cotrimoxazole) 8064-90-2; (chloramphenicol) 134-90-7, 2787-09-9, 56-75-7; (doxycycline) 10592-13-9, 17086-28-1, 564-25-0; (tetracycline) 23843-90-5, 60-54-8, 64-75-5; (penicillin G) 1406-05-9, 61-33-6; (streptomycin) 57-92-1; (ampicillin) 69-52-3, 69-53-4, 7177-48-2, 74083-13-9, 94586-58-0; (oxytetracycline) 2058-46-0, 56761-42-3, 79-57-2; (domiodol) 61869-07-6; (bromhexine) 3572-43-8, 611-75-6; (ambroxol) 18683-91-5, 23828-92-4; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2001182000 EMBASE
TI Protocols for minor ailments of the TESEMED project: Cough.
AU Cordero L.; Fernandez-Llimos F.; Cadavid M.I.; Giorgio F.; Loza M.I.
CS Dr. M.I. Loza, Departament of Farmacoloxia, Facultade of Farmacia, Universidade de Santiago, 15782 Santiago de Campostela, Spain. ffmabel@usc.es
SO Pharmaceutical Care Espana, (2001) 3/2 (77-92).
Refs: 34
ISSN: 1139-6202 CODEN: PCEACX
CY Spain
DT Journal; Article
FS 006 Internal Medicine
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*clinical protocol
*coughing: DT, drug therapy
*coughing: ET, etiology
health care system
pharmacist
Europe
public health
self medication
respiratory tract infection
symptomatology
disease classification
patient referral
vertigo: SI, side effect
constipation: SI, side effect
photosensitivity: SI, side effect
asthma: DT, drug therapy
chronic obstructive lung disease: DT, drug therapy
human
male
female
controlled study
aged
child
adult
article
Drug Descriptors:
mucolytic agent: DT, drug therapy
expectorant agent: DT, drug therapy
opiate derivative: DT, drug therapy
antihistaminic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
antihistaminic agent: DT, drug therapy
acetylcysteine: DT, drug therapy
carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy
letosteine: DT, drug therapy
mesna: DT, drug therapy
citiolone: DT, drug therapy
bromhexine: DT, drug therapy
ambroxol: DT, drug therapy
guaifenesin: DT, drug therapy
potassium iodide: EC, endogenous compound
benzoic acid: DT, drug therapy
sodium iodide: DT, drug therapy
corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
corticosteroid: IH, inhalational drug administration
corticosteroid: PO, oral drug administration
beclometasone: DT, drug therapy
beclometasone: IH, inhalational drug administration
beclometasone: PO, oral drug administration
betamethasone: DT, drug therapy
betamethasone: IH, inhalational drug administration
betamethasone: PO, oral drug administration
budesonide: DT, drug therapy
budesonide: IH, inhalational drug administration
budesonide: PO, oral drug administration
flunisolide: DT, drug therapy
flunisolide: IH, inhalational drug administration
flunisolide: PO, oral drug administration
fluticasone: DT, drug therapy
fluticasone: IH, inhalational drug administration
fluticasone: PO, oral drug administration

prednisolone: DT, drug therapy
prednisolone: IH, inhalational drug administration
prednisolone: PO, oral drug administration
prednisone: DT, drug therapy
prednisone: IH, inhalational drug administration
prednisone: PO, oral drug administration
triamcinolone: DT, drug therapy
triamcinolone: IH, inhalational drug administration
triamcinolone: PO, oral drug administration
leukotriene receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
montelukast: DT, drug therapy
pranlukast: DT, drug therapy
verlukast: DT, drug therapy
zafirlukast: DT, drug therapy
unindexed drug

RN (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (letosteine) 53943-88-7; (mesna) 19767-45-4, 3375-50-6; (citiolone) 1195-16-0; (bromhexine) 3572-43-8, 611-75-6; (ambroxol) 18683-91-5, 23828-92-4; (guaifenesin) 93-14-1; (potassium iodide) 7681-11-0; (benzoic acid) 532-32-1, 582-25-2, 65-85-0, 766-76-7; (sodium iodide) 7681-82-5; (beclometasone) 4419-39-0; (betamethasone) 378-44-9; (budesonide) 51333-22-3; (flunisolide) 3385-03-3; (fluticasone) 90566-53-3; (prednisolone) 50-24-8; (prednisone) 53-03-2; (triamcinolone) 124-94-7; (montelukast) 151767-02-1, 158966-92-8; (pranlukast) 103177-37-3; (verlukast) 115104-28-4; (zafirlukast) 107753-78-6

L38 ANSWER 4 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2001127990 EMBASE
TI Protocols for minor ailments of the TESEMED project: Cold and flu.
AU Cordero L.; Fernandes-Llimos F.; Cadavid M.I.; Giorgio F.; Loza M.I.
CS Dr. M.I. Loza Garcia, Department of Pharmacology, Pharmacy School, Santiago de Compostela University, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain. ffmabel@usc.es
SO Pharmaceutical Care Espana, (2001) 3/1 (5-21).
Refs: 37
ISSN: 1139-6202 CODEN: PCEACX
CY Spain
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
006 Internal Medicine
011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LA English
CT Medical Descriptors:
***common cold: DI, diagnosis**
***common cold: DT, drug therapy**
***common cold: ET, etiology**
***influenza: DI, diagnosis**
***influenza: DT, drug therapy**
***influenza: ET, etiology**
***influenza: PC, prevention**
*clinical protocol
prescription
Europe
self medication
influenza vaccination
virus transmission
clinical feature
kidney disease: SI, side effect
allergic reaction: SI, side effect
drug metabolism
tachycardia: SI, side effect

drug formulation
brain hemorrhage: SI, side effect
drug contraindication
human
controlled study
article
Drug Descriptors:
zanamivir: DT, drug therapy
influenza vaccine: DT, drug therapy
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: CB, drug combination
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: IT, drug interaction
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: DT, drug therapy
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: PD, pharmacology
paracetamol: AE, adverse drug reaction
paracetamol: CB, drug combination
paracetamol: DT, drug therapy
paracetamol: PD, pharmacology
acetylsalicylic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
acetylsalicylic acid: CB, drug combination
acetylsalicylic acid: DT, drug therapy
acetylsalicylic acid: PD, pharmacology
ibuprofen: AE, adverse drug reaction
ibuprofen: CB, drug combination
ibuprofen: DT, drug therapy
ibuprofen: PD, pharmacology
codeine: AE, adverse drug reaction
codeine: CB, drug combination
codeine: IT, drug interaction
codeine: DT, drug therapy
codeine: PK, pharmacokinetics
codeine: PD, pharmacology
prostaglandin synthase: EC, endogenous compound
prostaglandin: EC, endogenous compound
caffeine: AE, adverse drug reaction
caffeine: CB, drug combination
caffeine: DT, drug therapy
caffeine: PD, pharmacology
vasoconstrictor agent: DT, drug therapy
vasoconstrictor agent: PR, pharmaceutics
vasoconstrictor agent: NA, intranasal drug administration
adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: DT, drug therapy
adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: PO, oral drug administration
adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: TP, topical drug administration
antihistaminic agent: DT, drug therapy
antihistaminic agent: PD, pharmacology
phenylpropanolamine: AE, adverse drug reaction
phenylpropanolamine: DT, drug therapy
local anesthetic agent: CB, drug combination
local anesthetic agent: DT, drug therapy
local anesthetic agent: PR, pharmaceutics
benzocaine: CB, drug combination
benzocaine: DT, drug therapy
benzocaine: PR, pharmaceutics
lidocaine: CB, drug combination
lidocaine: DT, drug therapy
lidocaine: PR, pharmaceutics
chlorhexidine: CB, drug combination
chlorhexidine: DT, drug therapy
chlorhexidine: PR, pharmaceutics
dextromethorphan: DT, drug therapy
dextromethorphan: PD, pharmacology
mucolytic agent: DT, drug therapy
tyloxapol: DT, drug therapy

tyloxapol: PD, pharmacology
acetylcysteine: DT, drug therapy
acetylcysteine: PD, pharmacology
carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy
carbocisteine: PD, pharmacology
mesna: DT, drug therapy
mesna: PD, pharmacology
citiolone: DT, drug therapy
citiolone: PD, pharmacology
bromhexine: DT, drug therapy
bromhexine: PD, pharmacology
ambroxol: DT, drug therapy
ambroxol: PD, pharmacology
expectorant agent: DT, drug therapy
expectorant agent: PD, pharmacology
guaifenesin: DT, drug therapy
guaifenesin: PD, pharmacology
unindexed drug

RN (zanamivir) 139110-80-8; (paracetamol) 103-90-2; (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (ibuprofen) 15687-27-1; (codeine) 76-57-3; (prostaglandin synthase) 39391-18-9, 59763-19-8, 9055-65-6; (caffeine) 30388-07-9, 58-08-2; (phenylpropanolamine) 14838-15-4, 154-41-6, 4345-16-8, 48115-38-4; (benzocaine) 1333-08-0, 94-09-7; (lidocaine) 137-58-6, 24847-67-4, 56934-02-2, 73-78-9; (chlorhexidine) 3697-42-5, 55-56-1; (dextromethorphan) 125-69-9, 125-71-3; (tyloxapol) 25301-02-4; (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (mesna) 19767-45-4, 3375-50-6; (citiolone) 1195-16-0; (bromhexine) 3572-43-8, 611-75-6; (ambroxol) 18683-91-5, 23828-92-4; (guaifenesin) 93-14-1

L38 ANSWER 5 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:645846 HCAPLUS
DN 133:242652
TI Pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compositions based on tioctic acid and cysteine
IN Dall'aglio, Roberto; Borgonovo, Margherita; Introini, Carlo; Melegari, Pierangelo
PA Uni-Ci S.R.L., Italy
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-385
ICS A61K031-385; A61K031-195
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000053176	A1	20000914	WO 2000-EP1637	20000228

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI IT 1999-MI460 A 19990305
AB Novel pharmaceutic, dietetic and cosmetic compns., based on tioctic acid and cysteine and/or a pharmaceutically, dietetically or cosmetically acceptable deriv. thereof, useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions caused by oxidative stresses and alterations of both aerobic

and anaerobic energetic metab. by activation of mitochondrial energetic enzyme systems (glycolysis and lipolysis) are described. Capsules were filled with N-acetylcysteine (I) 200, magnesium hydroxide 150, and tioctic acid (II) 200 mg. Capsules were orally administered to athlets for 60 days at 10 mg/kg/day of I and II. There was a decrease of 4% in body wt. and 7% in body fat and an improvement of 3% proteic mass of muscles.

ST pharmaceutical diet cosmetic tioctic acid cysteine

IT Hepatitis
(B; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Hepatitis
(C; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Intestine, disease
(Crohn's; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C6-12; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Heart, disease
(angina pectoris; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Aglycons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anthocyanidins; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Cosmetics
(antiaging; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Disease, animal
(asthenia; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Dermatitis
(atopical; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Inflammation
(cellulitis; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Artery
(coronary; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Skin, disease
(decubitus ulcer; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Disease, animal
(degenerative, chronic; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Fertility
Immunity
(disorder; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(essential; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on

tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Liver, disease
(failure; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Weight
(increase of; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Heart, disease
(infarction; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Hair preparations
(lotions; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Eye, disease
(macula, degeneration; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medium-chain; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(perilla; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT AIDS (disease)
Aging, animal
Alopecia
Alzheimer's disease
Antiasthmatics
Antidiabetic agents
Antiobesity agents
Cataract
Cosmetics
Down's syndrome
Erythema
Heart, disease
Human herpesvirus
Inflammation
Influenza
Ischemia
Keloid
Liver, disease
Menopause
Neoplasm
Oxidative stress, biological
Pain
Preeclampsia
Psoriasis
Rheumatoid arthritis
Soybean (Glycine max)
Tarchonanthus camphoratus
(pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
Essential oils
Flavonoids
Linseed oil
Tannins
Terpenes, biological studies
Trace elements, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Estrogens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phytoestrogens; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Ovarian cycle
(premenstrual syndrome; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Eye, disease
(retinitis pigmentosa; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Blood vessel, disease
(spasm; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Muscle
(stress to; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(intolerance to; pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-85-9, Glutamine, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 58-61-7D, Adenosine, derivs. 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 73-31-4, Melatonin 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 97-59-6, Allantoin 303-98-0, Coenzyme q10 501-36-0, Resveratrol 541-15-1D, Carnitine, derivs. 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine **638-23-3** 1077-28-7, Thioctic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 12001-76-2, Vitamin b 87259-20-9 142959-59-9 292819-47-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical, dietetic and cosmetic compns. based on tioctic acid and cysteine)

RE.CNT 7
RE
(1) Ashmead, H; US 5292538 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(2) Beiersdorf Ag; DE 4328871 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(3) Centre D'Etudes Et de Realisations ThErapeutiques; FR 4630 M 1966 HCAPLUS
(4) Gaynor, M; US 5904924 A 1999 HCAPLUS
(5) Kosbab, J; WO 9833494 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(6) Nutri Quest Inc; WO 9830228 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(7) Oyama, Y; US 4990330 A 1991 HCAPLUS

L38 ANSWER 6 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:608589 HCAPLUS
DN 133:198688

TI Multiparticulate formulations containing polycationic complexes
IN Hardee, Gregory E.; Tillman, Lloyd G.; Mehta, Rahul C.; Teng, Ching-Leou
PA Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC A61K035-64; A61K048-00; C12Q001-68; C07H021-02; C07H021-04
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000050050	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US4662	20000223

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-256515 A 19990223
AB The present invention is related to non-parenteral multiparticulate formulations capable of transporting therapeutic, prophylactic and diagnostic agents across mucosal membranes such as gastrointestinal, buccal, nasal, rectal and vaginal. Formulations comprise a plurality of carrier particles, an agent to be delivered across a mucosal membrane, and a penetration enhancer. The drug is adhered to the surface of the carrier particle or is impregnated within by electrostatic, covalent or mech. forces. PLGA was dissolved in hexafluoroacetone2 and oligonucleotide ISIS-2302 was dissolved in water. The aq. and polymer solns. were combined to give a dispersed phase. A continuous phase was prepd. by dissolving sorbitan sesquioleate in cottonseed oil. The dispersed phase was then slowly added to the continuous phase, while mixing and continued mixing for about 3 h and increasing the temp. to 50.degree. to evap. the volatile solvent.
ST polymer protamine multiparticulate formulation; polycationic complex multiparticulate formulation
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)
IT Protamines
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cationic complexes; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)
IT Gelatins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cationic; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)
IT Albumins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complexes, with protamines; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)
IT Drug delivery systems
(enteric-coated; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lactic acid-based; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)
IT Drug delivery systems

(microparticles; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

IT Expectorants
Permeation enhancers
Surfactants
(multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

IT Albumins, biological studies
Antisense oligonucleotides
Bile acids
Bile salts
Chelates
Fatty acids, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nanoparticles; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

IT Imines
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyimines; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

IT 56-87-1D, Lysine, protamine complexes 57-00-1D, Creatine, protamine complexes 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 74-79-3D, Arginine, protamine complexes 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 98-92-0D, Nicotinamide, protamine complexes 105-16-8 128-13-2 474-25-9 474-25-9D, salts 498-71-5, Sobrerol 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 629-25-4, Sodium laurate **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 1002-62-6, Sodium caprate 1953-02-2, Tiopronin 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 2485-62-3, Mecysteine 2898-95-5, Sodium ursodeoxycholate 3416-24-8D, Glucosamine, protamine complexes 3483-12-3, Dithiothreitol 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 4117-33-3D, Lysine ethyl ester, protamine complexes 7440-70-2D, Calcium, protamine complexes 7535-00-4D, Galactosamine, protamine complexes 9001-75-6, Pepsin 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-38-0, CAP 9005-25-8D, Starch, deivs. 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, protamine complexes 9005-65-6, Sorbitan monoleate 9011-14-7, PMMA 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9015-73-0 10595-45-6 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 13184-13-9D, Dilysine, protamine complexes 13184-14-0D, Trilysine, protamine complexes 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 19767-45-4, Mesna 24937-49-3 25067-29-2, Poly(methyl cyanoacrylate) 25067-30-5, Poly(ethyl cyanoacrylate) 25086-42-4, Poly(p-aminostyrene) 25104-12-5, Poly(L-ornithine) 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 25104-18-1D, Poly(L-lysine), protamine complexes 25154-80-7, Poly(butyl cyanoacrylate) 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26062-48-6, Poly(Histidine) 26100-51-6, Poly(DL-lactic acid) 26809-38-1, Poly(iso-butyl cyanoacrylate) 26854-81-9, Poly(Histidine) 27103-47-5, Poly(hexyl acrylate) 28696-31-3D, Arginine ethyl ester, protamine complexes 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine) 38000-06-5D, Poly(L-lysine), protamine complexes 53943-88-7, Letosteine 61869-07-6, Domiodol 72324-18-6, Stepronin 107811-81-4, Poly(isohexyl cyanoacrylate) 142442-63-5 144245-52-3 149957-14-2 151879-73-1 154719-23-0 177075-18-2 214841-85-7 223603-41-6 250705-06-7
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multiparticulate formulations contg. polycationic complexes)

RE.CNT 3
RE

(1) Gao; US 5795587 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(2) Hedley; US 5783567 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(3) Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc; WO 9849348 A1 1998 HCAPLUS

L38 ANSWER 7 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:441621 HCAPLUS
DN 133:68963
TI Preventive for respiratory infectious diseases
IN Nagatake, Tsuyoshi
PA Kyorin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-195
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000037070	A1	20000629	WO 1998-JP5810	19981222
	W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9916857	A1	20000712	AU 1999-16857	19981222
PRAI	WO 1998-JP5810	A	19981222		

AB Disclosed is a preventive for respiratory infectious diseases, contg. as the active ingredient carbocysteine. It is expected that this preventive serves as a drug capable of preventing infectious diseases in the pre-infective step of respiratory infection, i.e., the step of the adhesion of bacteria to the respiratory tract and thus contributes to the redn. of acute exacerbation frequency in patients with chronic diseases and to the prevention of bacterial infection in those with immune depression, thereby inhibiting the increase in insensible bacteria caused by the frequent use of antimicrobials.
ST carbocysteine respiratory tract infection prevention
IT Moraxella catarrhalis
(adhesion to respiratory tract, inhibition in; carbocysteine for prevention of respiratory infectious diseases)
IT Respiratory tract
(infection; carbocysteine for prevention of respiratory infectious diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; carbocysteine for prevention of respiratory infectious diseases)
IT **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbocysteine for prevention of respiratory infectious diseases)
RE.CNT 2
RE
(1) American Chemical Society Acs; Database CAplus on STN HCAPLUS
(2) Baiyunshan Pharmaceutics Stock-Sharin Co Ltd; CN 1104500 A 1995 HCAPLUS

L38 ANSWER 8 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:654391 HCAPLUS
DN 133:242656
TI Carbocysteine preparations containing erythritol as a sweetener
IN Kono, Satoshi; Umeda, Naoki
PA Nissho Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-198
ICS A61P011-00; A61K047-10; A61K047-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000256192	A2	20000919	JP 1999-57956	19990305

AB This invention relates to an oral soln. contg. carbocysteine, erythritol, and optional alk. agents. The soln. is stored in a plastic container and packaged with a gas-barrier material. The soln. does not change colors (browning) during storage and high-pressure steam sterilization and gives an excellent sweet taste.
ST carbocysteine erythritol oral soln plastic container
IT Medical goods
(containers, plastic; carbocysteine prepns. contg. erythritol sweetener and their containers to improve storage stability)
IT Packaging materials
(gas-impermeable; carbocysteine prepns. contg. erythritol sweetener and their containers to improve storage stability)
IT Containers
(medical, plastic; carbocysteine prepns. contg. erythritol sweetener and their containers to improve storage stability)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., oral; carbocysteine prepns. contg. erythritol sweetener and their containers to improve storage stability)
IT 149-32-6, Erythritol **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbocysteine prepns. contg. erythritol sweetener and their containers to improve storage stability)

L38 ANSWER 9 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:692669 HCAPLUS
DN 133:227760
TI Phenothiazine-based formulations containing a sulfur-containing amino acid
IN Cousse, Henri; Dupinay, Pierre
PA Pierre Fabre Medicament, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 11 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K031-5415
ICS A61K047-40; A61P011-12
ICI A61K031-5415, A61K031-198; A61K031-5415, A61K031-425
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2788436	A1	20000721	FR 1999-329	19990114

AB Nasal and oral pharmaceutical compns. contain phenothiazine derivs. and a sulfur-contg. amino acid which protects the phenothiazine derivs. against oxidn. The sulfur-contg. amino acid has acid properties. An aq. pharmaceutical formulation contained mequitazine 100, N-acetylcysteine 50, arginine 80, boric acid q.s. pH = 6, and water q.s. 100 mL.
ST pharmaceutical phenothiazine deriv sulfur amino acid; acetylcysteine mequitazine aq pharmaceutical
IT Nose
(allergic rhinitis; phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)
IT Nose
(mucosa; phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)
IT Oxidation
Perfumes
Preservatives
Sweetening agents
(phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfur-contg.; phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)
IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)
IT 60-87-7, Promethazine 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 92-84-2D, Phenothiazine, derivs. 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine **638-23-3** 7585-39-9, .beta.-Cyclodextrin 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, derivs. 27178-63-8, Thiazolidine carboxylic acid 29216-28-2, Mequitazine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phenothiazine-based formulations contg. sulfur-contg. amino acid)

L38 ANSWER 10 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2001:192712 HCAPLUS
DN 134:212705
TI Carbocisteine composition for burn and wound healing
IN Wang, Youren
PA Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS A61P017-02
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1266681	A	20000920	CN 2000-103487	20000315

AB A carbocisteine compn. [ointment] for burn and wound healing comprises carbocisteine 0.1-8.0, Na citrate 1.0-5.0, Na dodecyl sulfate 1.0-3.0, Mg dodecyl sulfate 1.0-3.0, and Na deoxycholate 1.0-3.0 g, preferably .PHI.<70 .PHI.mm carbocisteine 1.5, Na citrate 1.0-5.0, Na dodecyl sulfate 1.5, Mg dodecyl sulfate 1.0-3.0, and Na deoxycholate 1.0- 3.0 g.
ST wound burn healing carbocisteine ointment
IT Burn
Wound healing promoters
(carbocisteine compn. for burn and wound healing)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; carbocisteine compn. for burn and wound healing)
IT 68-04-2, Sodium citrate 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, biological studies 302-95-4, Sodium deoxycholate **638-23-3**, Carbocisteine 3097-08-3, Magnesium dodecyl sulfate
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbocisteine compn. for burn and wound healing)

L38 ANSWER 11 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 2000151580 EMBASE
TI Bronchiectasis: Causes and management.
AU Sethi G.R.; Batra V.
CS Dr. G.R. Sethi, Department of Pediatrics, Maulana Azad Medical College, Lok Nayak Hospital, New Delhi 110 002, India
SO Indian Journal of Pediatrics, (2000) 67/2 (133-139).
Refs: 20
ISSN: 0019-5456 CODEN: IJPEA2
CY India
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
AB Bronchiectasis is a condition representing abnormal and permanent dilatation and distortion of medium sized bronchi, usually accompanied by destruction of the airway wall. Post inflammatory bronchiectasis remains very common in the developing countries as a sequel to pulmonary tuberculosis, whooping cough, and severe measles (among other causes). Cystic fibrosis is the most common cause of generalized bronchiectasis in developed countries. Symptoms primarily are chronic cough and expectoration of foul smelling sputum. Bronchography was, until recently, the investigation of choice for the diagnosis of bronchiectasis and the gold standard against which the current best imaging technique HRCT (high resolution computed tomography) has been compared. Treatment includes prompt attention to acute exacerbations, management of airway secretions and control of airway hyperreactivity. Treatment is aimed at the non progression of the disease and complete cure if possible. The role of surgical therapy has evolved form early curative resection for all patients to a more palliative approach. Patients with advanced generalized bronchiectasis should be considered for lung transplantation.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*bronchiectasis: CO, complication
*bronchiectasis: DI, diagnosis
*bronchiectasis: DT, drug therapy
*bronchiectasis: ET, etiology
*bronchiectasis: RH, rehabilitation
*bronchiectasis: SU, surgery
*bronchiectasis: TH, therapy
lung transplantation
computer assisted tomography
bronchography
cystic fibrosis
lung tuberculosis
pertussis
measles
disease predisposition
clinical feature
thorax radiography
pneumothorax: CO, complication
hemoptysis: CO, complication
empyema: CO, complication
bronchospasm: SI, side effect
postural drainage
human
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
immunoglobulin: EC, endogenous compound
azithromycin: DT, drug therapy
clarithromycin: DT, drug therapy
cotrimoxazole: DT, drug therapy
cephalosporin derivative: DT, drug therapy

amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid: DT, drug therapy
sultamicillin: DT, drug therapy
quinoline derived antiinfective agent: DT, drug therapy
quinoline derived antiinfective agent: PO, oral drug administration
tobramycin: DT, drug therapy
aminoglycoside antibiotic agent: CB, drug combination
aminoglycoside antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
aminoglycoside antibiotic agent: IV, intravenous drug administration
penicillin derivative: CB, drug combination
penicillin derivative: DT, drug therapy
penicillin derivative: IV, intravenous drug administration
methylxanthine derivative: DT, drug therapy
beta adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: DT, drug therapy
beta adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: IH, inhalational drug administration
acetylcysteine: AE, adverse drug reaction
acetylcysteine: DT, drug therapy
acetylcysteine: PD, pharmacology
carbocisteine: AE, adverse drug reaction
carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy
carbocisteine: PD, pharmacology
ambroxol: DT, drug therapy
ambroxol: PD, pharmacology
bromhexine: CB, drug combination
bromhexine: DT, drug therapy
amiloride: PD, pharmacology
amiloride: IH, inhalational drug administration

RN (immunoglobulin) 9007-83-4; (azithromycin) 83905-01-5; (clarithromycin) 81103-11-9; (cotrimoxazole) 8064-90-2; (amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid) 74469-00-4; (sultamicillin) 76497-13-7; (tobramycin) 32986-56-4; (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (ambroxol) 18683-91-5, 23828-92-4; (bromhexine) 3572-43-8, 611-75-6; (amiloride) 2016-88-8, 2609-46-3

L38 ANSWER 12 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:753061 HCAPLUS
DN 132:6349
TI Preparation of stabilized pharmaceuticals containing .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivatives
IN Aomatsu, Akira
PA Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 115 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS A61K047-18; A61K009-20; A61K009-16
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9959573	A1	19991125	WO 1999-US10190	19990510
	W: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9940735	A1	19991206	AU 1999-40735	19990510
	BR 9910508	A	20010102	BR 1999-10508	19990510
	EP 1077692	A1	20010228	EP 1999-924166	19990510
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

NO 2000005768 A 20001114 NO 2000-5768 20001114
PRAI JP 1998-133113 A 19980515
WO 1999-US10190 W 19990510
OS MARPAT 132:6349
AB The present invention provides a stabilized pharmaceutical prepn. of a 4-amino-3-substituted butanoic acid deriv. which can be obtained by incorporating an amino acid as a stabilizer. Thus, a sample was prepd. by dissolving 500 mg of gabapentin crystals in water to make up a total vol. of 10 mL and stored under various conditions. The degrdn. of gabapentin stored, e.g., for 4 wk at 45.degree. was prevented by the addn. of L-valine or glycine.
ST aminobutyric acid pharmaceutical stabilization; butyric acid pharmaceutical stabilization amino acid
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diamino; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Stabilizing agents
(prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Amides, biological studies
Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solids; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D-; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DL-amino acids; prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)
IT 51-48-9, L-Thyroxine, biological studies 56-12-2D, .gamma.-Aminobutyric acid, derivs. 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, biological studies 61-90-5, L-Leucine, biological studies 61-90-5D, L-Leucine, hydroxy derivs. 62-57-7, 2-Aminoisobutyric acid 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, biological studies 70-26-8, L-Ornithine 72-18-4, L-Valine, biological

studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-22-3D, L-Tryptophan, hydroxy or Me derivs. 73-32-5, L-IsoLeucine, biological studies 73-32-5D, L-Isoleucine, hydroxy derivs. 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 156-86-5, L-HomoArginine 300-38-9, 3,5-DiBromo-L-Tyrosine 300-39-0, 3,5-Diiodo-L-Tyrosine 302-72-7, Alanine 327-57-1, L-NorLeucine 372-75-8, Citrulline 496-93-5, L-Canaline 537-49-5, N-Methyl-L-Tyrosine 537-55-3, N-Acetyl-L-Tyrosine 543-38-4, L-Canavanine 555-30-6, L-Methyldopa 587-33-7 595-40-4, L-IsoValine 626-72-2, L-HomoCystine **638-23-3** 672-15-1, L-HomoSerine 921-52-8, Diaminosuccinic acid 1115-93-1, S-Propyl-L-Cysteine 1118-90-7 1118-90-7D, hydroxy derivs. 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1187-84-4, S-Methyl-L-Cysteine 1190-94-9, Hydroxy-L-lysine 1492-24-6, L-2-Aminobutyric acid 1492-24-6D, L-2-Aminobutyric acid, derivs. 2835-06-5 2835-06-5D, hydroxy derivs. 4033-39-0, L-2,3-Diaminopropionic acid 6152-89-2 6600-40-4, L-NorValine 6600-40-4D, L-Norvaline, derivs. 6665-12-9 7423-93-0, 3-Chloro-L-Tyrosine 7540-67-2, O-Acetyl-L-Homoserine 13073-35-3, L-Ethionine 15091-76-6, N-Hydroxy-L-Alanine 16055-12-2 16354-58-8, N-Acetyl-L-Serine 16804-57-2 17093-74-2, N-Acetyl-L-Threonine 17268-93-8 17673-71-1, O-Butyl-L-HomoSerine 18312-28-2, O-Propyl-L-HomoSerine 21593-77-1, S-Allyl-L-Cysteine 25148-30-5, L-HomoMethionine 26630-55-7 26630-55-7D, hydroxy derivs. 26911-39-7 29784-96-1 .30200-05-6 35187-58-7 38739-13-8, 3-Bromo-L-Tyrosine 44902-02-5 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 71292-20-1 116783-26-7 148553-50-8, Pregabalin 187611-96-7 189302-41-8 206749-40-8 206749-41-9 250653-29-3
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of stabilized pharmaceuticals contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.)

RE.CNT 4
RE
(1) Ciba Geigy AG; EP 0376891 A 1990 HCAPLUS
(2) Kigasawa, K; US 4952560 A 1990 HCAPLUS
(3) Nitto Electric Ind Co Ltd; JP 63253022 A 1988 HCAPLUS
(4) Warner Lambert Co; EP 0458751 A 1991 HCAPLUS

L38 ANSWER 13 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:609057 HCAPLUS
DN 133:168424
TI Cream for wound healing and treating skin disease
IN Wang, Youren
PA Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM A61K031-255
ICS A61K009-107; A61K047-44
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1229648	A	19990929	CN 1999-100567	19990203

AB The title cream comprises an aq. phase contg. Me 4-hydroxybenzoate 1.60-2.00, Pr 4-hydroxybenzoate 0.15-0.25, lidocaine HCl 0.18-2.20, K-12 9.00-11.00, water 580.00-620.00, and glycerol 63.00-68.00 g, and an oily phase contg. hexadecanol 120.00-130.00, liq. paraffin 125.00-135.00, and petrolatum album 120.00-130.00 g. The prepn. precess involves: mixing the aq. phase and oily phase at 75.PHI.', stirring, cooling to 45.PHI.', adding cresol as preservative, adding 120 mesh carboxymethylcysteine, and stirring. The cream is useful for treating burn, wound, ulcer, anabrosis, and bedsore, etc.
ST wound healing cream hydroxybenzoate lidocaine; skin disease cream

hydroxybenzoate lidocaine
IT Skin, disease
(anabrosis; cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)
IT Burn
Wound healing
(cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)
IT Paraffin oils
Paraffin waxes, biological studies
Petrolatum
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)
IT Skin, disease
(decubitus ulcer; cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)
IT Injury
(trauma; cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)
IT Skin, disease
(ulcer; cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride
94-13-3, Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate 99-76-3, Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate
638-23-3 1319-77-3, Cresol 29354-98-1, Hexadecanol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cream for wound healing and treating skin disease)

L38 ANSWER 14 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:433404 HCAPLUS
DN 133:34462
TI Compositions containing tea polyphenol, glutathione, and acetylcysteine to antagonize adverse effects of smoking
IN Lin, Yuantong
PA Dipu Biological Technology Co., Ltd., Wuhan City, Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM A61K038-06
ICS A61K035-78
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 11
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1212163	A	19990331	CN 1997-109249	19970919
CN 1068225	B	20010711		

AB Compns. [tablets, oral sprays] for antagonizing adverse efftecs of smoking contains tea polyphenol 20-200, glutathione 20- 200, and acetylcysteine (or carbocysteine) 50-500 parts. The compns. may also contain honeysuckle flower 2-20, ophiopogon root 2-20, boated-fruited sterculia seed 2.5-10 and Scrophularia ningpoensis 2-20 parts.
ST tablet spray teapolyphenol glutathione smoking
IT Honeysuckle (Lonicera)
Ophiopogon
Scrophularia ningpoensis
Sterculia
Tobacco smoke
(compns. contg. tea polyphenol, glutathione, and acetylcysteine to antagonize adverse effects of smoking)
IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. contg. tea polyphenol, glutathione, and acetylcysteine to antagonize adverse effects of smoking)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; compns. contg. tea polyphenol, glutathione, and acetylcysteine

to antagonize adverse effects of smoking)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; compns. contg. tea polyphenol, glutathione, and acetylcysteine to antagonize adverse effects of smoking)
IT 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. contg. tea polyphenol, glutathione, and acetylcysteine to antagonize adverse effects of smoking)
IT 27073-41-2
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tea; compns. contg. tea polyphenol, glutathione, and acetylcysteine to antagonize adverse effects of smoking)

L38 ANSWER 15 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:59561 HCAPLUS
DN 132:329722
TI Effects of carbocisteine in combination with bromhexine HCl on mucus composition, pulmonary surfactant and mucociliary transport in experimental airway disease models
AU Ishibashi, Yuji; Kurata, Ryuichi; Kitamura, Yoshiaki; Tachiiri, Tokuei; Kusajima, Hisao; Momo, Kenjiro
CS Research Center, Kyorin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Nogi, Nogi-machi, Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi, 329-0114, Japan
SO Yakuri to Chiryo (1999), 27(11), 1729-1735
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
PB Raifu Saiensu Shuppan K.K.
DT Journal
LA Japanese
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
AB To develop a combination expectorant of carbocisteine and bromhexine HCl and establish pharmacol. its therapeutic usefulness, we studied the ex vivo effects of the combinations on the mucus glycoprotein components in SO2-exposed rats, pulmonary surfactants secretion in reserpine-treated rats and mucociliary transport in SO2-exposed rabbits. The components (fucose, sialic acid and protein) of mucus glycoprotein in BALF, and disatd.-phosphatidylcholine (DS-PC), a major pulmonary surfactant in BALF, were colorimetrically detd., and mucociliary transport of airway was obsd. by digital microscopy. All drugs were orally given twice a day at the same dose levels in all expts. The results are summarized as follows: 1) Carbocisteine (250 mg/kg .times. 2/day) in combination with bromhexine HCl (4 mg/kg .times. 2/day) or carbocisteine alone significantly inhibited to the same extent the SO2-induced increases in fucose, sialic acid and protein contents, but bromhexine HCl alone did not. 2) Carbocisteine in combination with bromhexine HCl or bromhexine HCl alone significantly increased DS-PC contents in reserpine-treated rat, but carbocisteine alone did not. 3) Carbocisteine in combination with bromhexine HCl significantly recovered the SO2-induced impairment of mucociliary transport, but carbocisteine or bromhexine HCl alone recovered only a little . In conclusion, these results indicate that the combination of carbocisteine and bromhexine HCl has pharmacol. characteristics of both carbocisteine and bromhexine HCl, and that this combination can improve the mucociliary transport more potently than carbocisteine or bromhexine HCl alone.
ST carbocisteine bromhexine airway mucociliary transport; pulmonary surfactant airway disease carbocisteine bromhexine; expectorant carbocisteine bromhexine
IT Expectorants
Mucus
Pulmonary surfactant
Respiratory tract
(effects of carbocisteine and bromhexine on mucus compn., pulmonary surfactant and mucociliary transport in airway disease models)
IT Glycoproteins, general, biological studies

Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Proteins, general, biological studies
Sialic acids
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effects of carbocisteine and bromhexine on mucus compn., pulmonary surfactant and mucociliary transport in airway disease models)

IT Biological transport
(mucociliary; effects of carbocisteine and bromhexine on mucus compn., pulmonary surfactant and mucociliary transport in airway disease models)

IT Drug interactions
(synergistic; effects of carbocisteine and bromhexine on mucus compn., pulmonary surfactant and mucociliary transport in airway disease models)

IT **638-23-3**, Carbocisteine 3572-43-8, Bromhexine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of carbocisteine and bromhexine on mucus compn., pulmonary surfactant and mucociliary transport in airway disease models)

IT 2438-80-4, Fucose
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effects of carbocisteine and bromhexine on mucus compn., pulmonary surfactant and mucociliary transport in airway disease models)

L38 ANSWER 16 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:721202 HCAPLUS
DN 132:39473
TI Air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996
AU Zeghnoun, Abdelkrim; Beaudeau, Pascal; Carrat, Fabrice; Delmas, Veronique; Boudhabhay, Onealy; Gayon, Francois; Guincetre, Dominique; Czernichow, Pierre
CS INSERM U 444, Unite de Biomathematiques et Biostatistiques, Paris, Fr.
SO Environ. Res. (1999), 81(3), 224-230
CODEN: ENVRAL; ISSN: 0013-9351
PB Academic Press
DT Journal
LA English
CC 59-2 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 4, 14
AB The aim of this study is to evaluate ambulatory respiratory drug sales data as health indicators for the short-term effects of ambient air pollution in the city of Le Havre. Daily respiratory drug sales data were crossed with daily ambient air concns. of sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), and black smoke (BS) using an autoregressive Poisson regression model adjusting for time trends, seasonal variations, influenza epidemics, and weather. Relative risks (RR) were expressed for an increase of two std. deviations above the mean of each pollutant. Respiratory drug sales were assocd. with most pollutants studied with lags varying from 1 to 9 days. For daily mean concns. of BS, RR = 1.037 (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.009-1.066) for lag 1 and RR = 1.052 (95% CI 1.023-1.081) for lag 8. For daily mean concns. of NO2, RR = 1.033 (95% CI 1.001-1.066) for lag 1 and RR = 1.046 (95% CI 1.014-1.079) for lag 8. RR obsd. with a daily 1 h max. of SO2 were RR = 1.027 (95% CI 1.004-1.051) for lag 3 and RR = 1.032 (95% CI 1.009-1.056) for lag 9. This study concludes that ambulatory respiratory drug sales data could be useful for epidemiol. surveillance of air pollutant health effects. (c) 1999 Academic Press.
ST drug sale air pollution respiratory illness France; sulfur dioxide nitrogen air pollution drug sale respiratory disorder
IT Air pollution
Antitussives
Epidemiology
Expectorants

Health hazard
Temperature effects, biological
(air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT Smoke
(black; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT Respiratory tract
(disease; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT Cough
(drugs; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT Simulation and Modeling, biological
(model; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT Humidity
(relative, environmental; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT Drugs
(respiratory; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT Climate
(seasonal; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT **638-23-3**, Muciclar
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Bronchokod, Rhinatiol; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT 616-91-1, Exomuc
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Mucomyst; air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT 7446-09-5, Sulfur dioxide, biological studies 10102-44-0, Nitrogen dioxide, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); POL (Pollutant); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
IT 23828-92-4, Surbronc 34758-84-4, Respilene 153445-20-6, Toplexil 177957-19-6, Rhinofluimucil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(air pollution and respiratory drug sales in the City of Le Havre, France, 1993-1996)
RE.CNT 32
RE
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(32) Zmirou, D; J Epidemiol Community Health 1996, V50, PS30

L38 ANSWER 17 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:267800 HCAPLUS
DN 130:291382
TI The effect of erdosteine and its active metabolite on reactive oxygen species production by inflammatory cells
AU Miyake, K.; Kaise, T.; Hosoe, H.; Akuta, K.; Manabe, H.; Ohmori, K.
CS Drug Development Research Laboratories, Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Sizuoka, 411, Japan
SO Inflammation Res. (1999), 48(4), 205-209
CODEN: INREFB; ISSN: 1023-3830
PB Birkhaeuser Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
AB We examd. the effect of erdosteine (KW-9144), an expectorant, and related compds. on inflammatory cell-derived reactive oxygen species which are involved in airway inflammation. Neutrophils were isolated from peritoneal lavages of casein-injected rats and from peripheral blood of healthy human donors. Eosinophils were isolated from peritoneal lavages of horse serum-injected guinea pigs. These cells were stimulated with phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) and the prodn. of reactive oxygen species was measured with luminol-dependent chemiluminescence (LDCL). M1, an active metabolite of erdosteine, significantly inhibited PMA-induced LDCL of the all cell populations with treatment before stimulation. The effects of S-carboxy-methylcysteine (S-CMC), ambroxol, and N-acetylcysteine (NAC) on the LDCL response were weaker than those of M1. Furthermore, PMA-induced LDCL was decreased by post-treatment with M1. These results suggest that M 1 (an active metabolite of erdosteine) may exert an antiinflammatory effect by scavenging inflammatory cells-derived reactive oxygen species.
ST antiinflammatory erdosteine metabolite reactive oxygen bronchi
IT Anti-inflammatory drugs
Bronchi
(effect of erdosteine and its active metabolite on reactive oxygen species prodn. by inflammatory cells)
IT 84611-23-4, Erdosteine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(effect of erdosteine and its active metabolite on reactive oxygen species prodn. by inflammatory cells)
IT 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine **638-23-3** 18683-91-5, Ambroxol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of erdosteine and its active metabolite on reactive oxygen species prodn. by inflammatory cells)
IT 11062-77-4, Super oxide
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU

(Occurrence)
(effect of erdosteine and its active metabolite on reactive oxygen species prodn. by inflammatory cells)
IT 121213-21-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); MFM (Metabolic formation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
(metabolite; effect of erdosteine and its active metabolite on reactive oxygen species prodn. by inflammatory cells)
RE.CNT 14
RE
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(2) Biagi, G; Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther Toxicol 1989, V27, P235 HCAPLUS
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L38 ANSWER 18 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:210934 HCAPLUS
DN 131:13736
TI Erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without airway inflammation
AU Hosoe, Hisashi; Kaise, Toshihiko; Ohmori, Kenji
CS Drug Development Research Laboratories, Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Shizuoka, 411-8731, Japan
SO J. Pharmacol. Toxicol. Methods (1999), Volume Date 1998, 40(3), 165-171
CODEN: JPTMEZ; ISSN: 1056-8719
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
AB Erdosteine is a new homocysteine-derived expectorant and has been reported to have many mucolytic effects. In this report, we studied the activities of erdosteine on mucociliary clearance in normal and airway inflammation-induced rats. In normal rats, erdosteine at doses of 100-600 mg/kg significantly promoted mucociliary clearance. However, erdosteine did not change the concns. of mucopolysaccharides in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF). In the LPS-instillated rats, the mucociliary clearance was inhibited and the no. of inflammatory cells, albumin concn., and mucopolysaccharides concn. in BALF were increased. Erdosteine at doses of 100-600 mg/kg significantly attenuated the inhibition of mucociliary clearance and the increase of inflammatory cells, however, it did not prevent the increase of albumin and mucopolysaccharides. Other mucolytic drugs which are ambroxol and S-carboxymethylcysteine, had no effect. These results indicate that erdosteine promotes the mucociliary clearance in normal and airway-inflammation-induced rats.
ST mucolytic erdosteine mucociliary clearance airway inflammation; inflammatory cell mucopolysaccharide albumin erdosteine expectorant
IT Expectorants
(erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without airway inflammation)
IT Albumins, biological studies
Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without

airway inflammation)
IT Respiratory tract
(inflammation; erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without airway inflammation)
IT Inflammation
(inflammatory cells; erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without airway inflammation)
IT Respiratory tract
(mucociliary system; erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without airway inflammation)
IT Mucous membrane
(respiratory tract mucociliary system; erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without airway inflammation)
IT **638-23-3** 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 84611-23-4, Erdosteine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(erdosteine enhances mucociliary clearance in rats with and without airway inflammation)
RE.CNT 40
RE
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L38 ANSWER 19 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:224922 HCAPLUS
DN 131:92447

TI Technology study on fast-release carbocysteine tablets
AU Lu, Dan; You, Xiaoqing; Xu, Meirong
CS Drug Research Institute, Baiyunshan Pharmaceutical General Factory, Canton, 510515, Peop. Rep. China
SO Huaxi Yaoxue Zazhi (1999), 14(1), 4-6
CODEN: HYZAE2; ISSN: 1006-0103
PB Huaxi Yike Daxue Yaoxueyuan
DT Journal
LA Chinese
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB The technol. of prepn. of fast-release carbocysteine tablets was studied. Several formulations of carbocysteine tablets were prepd. according to an orthogonal expt. design. The effects of carboxymethyl starch Na salt, Na dodecyl sulfate and compaction pressure, being direct influencing factors, were studied. The results were adjudged according to the dissoln., hardness, appearance and wt. of tablets. The dissoln. of fast-release carbocysteine tablets in water and 0.1M HCl was 80% detected by the basket dissoln. method.
ST fast release carbocysteine tablet technol
IT Hardness (mechanical)
(mech.; technol. of prepn. of fast-release carbocysteine tablets)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, pharmaceutical; technol. of prepn. of fast-release carbocysteine tablets)
IT Compaction
Dissolution rate
(technol. of prepn. of fast-release carbocysteine tablets)
IT 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, biological studies **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 9003-39-8, PVP 9063-38-1, Carboxymethyl starch, sodium salt
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(technol. of prepn. of fast-release carbocysteine tablets)

L38 ANSWER 20 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:776660 HCAPLUS
DN 130:29242
TI Pharmaceutical compositions of flurbiprofen and burn-masking agent for treating sore throat
IN Barrett, David Michael; Jones, Huw Lyn; Jones, Idwal; Smith, Carl Simon
PA The Boots Company PLC, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-20
ICS A61K009-08; A61K031-19
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9852545	A1	19981126	WO 1998-EP3180	19980522
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9879167	A1	19981211	AU 1998-79167	19980522
PRAI	GB 1997-10525		19970522		
	GB 1997-10632		19970522		
	WO 1998-EP3180		19980522		

AB The present invention relates to pharmaceuticals comprising a combination of flurbiprofen with (a) a therapeutically effective amt. of 1 or more active ingredients selected from an antihistamine, a cough suppressant, a decongestant, an expectorant, a muscle relaxant, a centrally acting analgesic, a local anesthetic, an antibacterial, an antiviral agent, an antibiotic, an antifungal agents, minerals and vitamins and/or (b) a burn-masking amt. of an agent which has a warming effect on the mucosa of the throat for use in the treatment of cold and flu symptoms including particularly sore throat. The treatment comprises the administration of a pharmaceutical masticable or suckable solid dosage form or a liq. or spray which releases the flurbiprofen and active ingredient(s) and/or burn-masking agent in the oral cavity so as to deliver the active components to the surface of the sore throat. Thus, each lozenge contained racemic flurbiprofen 8.75, CaCO3 7.5, active ingredient (e.g., antihistamine) q.v.(quantum vis), solids from a 1:1 mixt. of sugar and liq. glucose to 2350 mg.

ST pharmaceutical flurbiprofen burn masking agent sore throat

IT Analgesics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Antihistamines
Antitussives
Antiviral agents
Burn
Common cold
Decongestants
Expectorants
Fungicides
Influenza
Liquid dosage forms (drug delivery systems)
Local anesthetics
Lozenges (drug delivery systems)
Muscle relaxants
Pharyngitis
Solid dosage forms (drug delivery systems)
Sprays (drug delivery systems)
(pharmaceuticals contg. flurbiprofen and burn-masking agent for treating sore throat)

IT Alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chlorides
Minerals, biological studies
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals contg. flurbiprofen and burn-masking agent for treating sore throat)

IT Mucous membrane
(throat; pharmaceuticals contg. flurbiprofen and burn-masking agent for treating sore throat)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 68-26-8, Vitamin A 76-57-3, Codeine 76-57-3D, Codeine, salts 82-95-1, Buclizine 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 104-46-1, Anethole 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 137-58-6, Lignocaine 298-57-7, Cinnarizine 443-48-1, Metronidazole 509-67-1, Pholcodine 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 866-84-2, Potassium citrate 1300-94-3 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3964-81-6, Azatadine 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts 7782-49-2D, Selenium, salts 8044-71-1, Cetrimide 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 12041-76-8, Dichlorobenzyl alcohol 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 12633-72-6, Amphotericin 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15686-51-8, Clemastine 22916-47-8, Miconazole

59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59277-89-3D, Acyclovir, salts 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 151728-40-4, Zinc ascorbate
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals contg. flurbiprofen and burn-masking agent for treating sore throat)

RE.CNT 13
RE
(1) Barrett, D; WO 9718802 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(2) Cilag AG; EP 0228223 A 1987 HCAPLUS
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(12) Sepracor Inc; WO 9102512 A 1991 HCAPLUS
(13) Upjohn Co; GB 1527563 A 1978 HCAPLUS

L38 ANSWER 21 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:776655 HCAPLUS
DN 130:29238
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing NSAIDS
IN Barrett, David Michael; Jones, Huw Lyn; Jones, Idwal; Smith, Carl Simon
PA The Boots Company PLC, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9852540	A1	19981126	WO 1998-EP3179	19980522
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9881079	A1	19981211	AU 1998-81079	19980522
PRAI	GB 1997-10505		19970522		
	GB 1997-10527		19970522		
	GB 1997-10544		19970522		
	WO 1998-EP3179		19980522		

AB The present invention relates to the use of an NSAID selected from ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen, diclofenac, piroxicam and indomethacin in the treatment of the symptoms of cold and flu particularly sore throat. The method consists of administration to a patient of a pharmaceutical compn. in the form of a masticable or suckable solid dosage form or a liq. or a spray contg. a therapeutically effective amt. of the NSAID which releases the NSAID in the oral cavity so as to deliver the NSAID to the surface of the sore throat. The compn. may also contain (a) therapeutically effective amt. of 1 or more active ingredients selected from an antihistamine, a cough suppressant, a decongestant, an expectorant, a muscle relaxant, a centrally acting analgesic, a local anesthetic, an antibacterial compd., an antiviral compd., an antibiotic

compd., an antifungal compd., minerals and vitamins and/or (b) a burn-masking amt. of an agent which has a warming effect on the mucosa of the throat. Thus, a lozenge contained CaCO3 7.5, PVP 1.43, aerosil 0.036, Mg stearate 0.18, isomalt 1885, lycasin 440 mg, ketoprofen q.v. (quantum vis) and flavoring q.v.

ST pharmaceutical NSAID antihistamine sore throat

IT Oral drug delivery systems
(chewing gums; pharmaceutical compns. contg. NSAIDS)

IT Analgesics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Antihistamines
Antitussives
Antiviral agents
Common cold
Decongestants
Expectorants
Fungicides
Influenza
Liquid dosage forms (drug delivery systems)
Local anesthetics
Lozenges (drug delivery systems)
Muscle relaxants
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
Pharyngitis
Sprays (drug delivery systems)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. NSAIDS)

IT Alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chlorides
Minerals, biological studies
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. NSAIDS)

IT Mucous membrane
(throat; pharmaceutical compns. contg. NSAIDS)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacin 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 68-26-8, Vitamin A 76-57-3, Codeine 76-57-3D, Codeine, salts 82-95-1, Buclizine 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 104-46-1, Anethole 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 137-58-6, Lignocaine 298-57-7, Cinnarizine 443-48-1, Metronidazole 509-67-1, Pholcodine 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 866-84-2, Potassium citrate 1300-94-3, Amylmetacresol 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3964-81-6, Azatadine 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts 7782-49-2D, Selenium, salts 8044-71-1, Cetrimide 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 12041-76-8, Dichlorobenzyl alcohol 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 12633-72-6, Amphotericin 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15307-79-6, Diclofenac sodium 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22916-47-8, Miconazole 36322-90-4 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 69657-51-8, Acyclovir sodium 79794-75-5, Loratidine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 151728-40-4, Zinc ascorbate
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. NSAIDS)

RE.CNT 10

RE

(1) Boots; WO 9718802 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(2) Dishler, J; US 5567733 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(3) Flemington; WO 9738662 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(4) Flemington; WO 9738663 A 1997 HCAPLUS

(5) Japan Tobacco Inc; JP 04026618 A 1992 HCAPLUS
(6) Mayor; WO 9413280 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(7) Mizushima, H; JP 62298528 A 1987 HCAPLUS
(8) Procter & Gamble; WO 9523591 A 1995 HCAPLUS
(9) Sepracor; WO 9102512 A 1991 HCAPLUS
(10) Virginia Commonwealth University; WO 9607412 A 1996 HCAPLUS

L38 ANSWER 22 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:293427 HCAPLUS
DN 129:8597
TI Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles
IN Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.
PA Van Lengerich, Bernhard H., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM B29C047-04
ICS B01J013-04; A01N025-26
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 5
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9818610	A1	19980507	WO 1997-US18984	19971027
	W: AU, CA, JP, NO, PL, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9749915	A1	19980522	AU 1997-49915	19971027
	EP 935523	A1	19990818	EP 1997-912825	19971027
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	NO 9902036	A	19990428	NO 1999-2036	19990428
PRAI	US 1996-29038		19961028		
	US 1997-52717		19970716		
	WO 1997-US18984		19971027		

AB Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive or readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biol., or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix material or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release of the encapsulant from the particles. The addnl. component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temp. of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixt. The mixt. is extruded though a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component. An example of encapsulation of acetylcysteine is given using starch, polyethylene, glycerol monostearate, and vegetable oil.
ST encapsulation controlled release particle
IT Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Controlled release drug delivery systems
Encapsulation
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT Estrogens
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Tuberculin
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT Antibiotics
Antioxidants
Detergents
Emulsifying agents
Extrusion (nonbiological)
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Fatty acids, biological studies
Flavor
Fungicides
Glass transition
Heat treatment
Herbicides
Hydrocolloids
Insecticides
Lipids, biological studies
Monoclonal antibodies
Paraffin waxes, biological studies
Peptides, biological studies
Perfumes
Pesticides
Plasticizers
Polyolefins
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Proteins (general), biological studies
Rodenticides
Steroids, biological studies
Surfactants
Waxes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT Drug delivery systems
(particles; embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-12-4, Mephenytoin 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-41-9, Clomiphene citrate 50-44-2, Mercaptopurine 50-47-5, Desipramine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-58-8, Phendimetrazine tartrate 50-63-5, Chloroquine phosphate 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-96-4, Isoetharine hydrochloride 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride 51-15-0, Pralidoxime chloride 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-30-9, Isoproterenol hydrochloride 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-48-9, Levothyroxine, biological studies 51-52-5, Propylthiouracil 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-57-0, Methamphetamine hydrochloride 51-64-9, Dextroamphetamine 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-24-4, Thiotepa 52-49-3, Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-68-6, Trichlorfon 52-86-8, Haloperidol 52-89-1, Cysteine hydrochloride 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 53-19-0, Mitotane 53-39-4, Oxandrolone 53-60-1, Promazine hydrochloride 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-36-4, Metyrapone 54-64-8, Thimerosal 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-03-8, Levothyroxine sodium 55-06-1,

Liothyronine sodium 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-29-1, Hexobarbital 56-47-3, Desoxycorticosterone acetate 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-33-0, Pentobarbital sodium 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-42-1, Meperidine 57-43-2, Amobarbital 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-66-9, Probenecid 57-68-1, Sulfamethazine 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 57-96-5, Sulfinpyrazone 58-00-4, Apomorphine 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-18-4, Methyltestosterone 58-22-0 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-27-5, Menadione 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-33-3, Promethazine hydrochloride 58-38-8, Prochlorperazine 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-40-2, Promazine 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 58-85-5, Biotin 58-89-9, Lindane 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-33-6, Pyrilamine maleate 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-52-9, Dimercaprol 59-63-2, Isocarboxazid 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 60-13-9, Amphetamine sulfate 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 60-56-0, Methimazole 60-80-0, Antipyrine 60-87-7, Promethazine 60-99-1, Levomepromazine 61-00-7, Acepromazine 61-25-6, Papaverine hydrochloride 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 61-76-7, Phenylephrine hydrochloride 61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies 62-31-7, Dopamine hydrochloride 62-44-2, Phenacetin 62-67-9, Nalorphine 62-90-8, Nandrolone phenpropionate 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 63-92-3, Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride 63-98-9, Phenacemide 64-31-3, Morphine sulfate 64-72-2, Chlortetracycline hydrochloride 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 64-86-8, Colchicine 65-45-2, Salicylamide 66-76-2, Dicoumarol 67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 67-45-8, Furazolidone 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 67-96-9, Dihydrotachysterol 67-97-0, Cholecalciferol 68-19-9, Cyanocobalamin 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-89-3, Metamizole 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 69-44-3, Amodiaquine hydrochloride 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 71-63-6, Digitoxin 71-68-1, Hydromorphone hydrochloride 71-81-8 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 72-33-3, Mestranol 72-63-9, Methandrostenolone 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-48-3, Bendroflumethiazide 76-38-0, Methoxyflurane 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-21-4, Glutethimide 77-26-9 , Butalbital 77-27-0, Thiamylal 77-36-1, Chlorthalidone 77-41-8, Methsuximide 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 80-08-0, Dapsone 80-13-7, Halazone 80-53-5, Terpin 81-07-2, Saccharin 81-13-0, Dexpanthenol 81-23-2, Dehydrocholic acid 81-81-2, Warfarin 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 83-73-8, Iodoquinol 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 84-02-6, Prochlorperazine maleate 84-17-3, Dienestrol 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 84-80-0, Phytonadione 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-35-1, Ethotoin 87-00-3, Homatropine 87-08-1, Phenoxymethylpenicillin 87-33-2, ISDN 89-57-6, 5-Aminosalicylic acid 90-33-5, Hymecromone 90-34-6, Primaquine 91-33-8, Benzthiazide 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-20-2, Chlorpropamide 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-77-8, Disulfiram 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 99-66-1, Valproic acid 100-97-0, biological studies 101-26-8, Pyridostigmine bromide 101-31-5, Hyoscyamine 102-76-1, Triacetin 103-16-2, Monobenzone 103-86-6, Hydroxyamphetamine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 104-28-9, Cinoxate 104-31-4, Benzonatate 107-43-7, Betaine 108-46-3,

1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 110-85-0, Piperazine, biological studies 110-94-1, Pentanedioic acid 113-18-8, Ethchlorvynol 113-52-0, Imipramine hydrochloride 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 114-80-7, Neostigmine bromide 115-38-8, Mephobarbital 115-77-5, biological studies 120-97-8, Dichlorphenamide 121-25-5, Amprolium 121-54-0
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT 121-75-5, Malathion 123-31-9, 1,4-Benzenediol, biological studies 124-90-3, Oxycodone hydrochloride 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-28-0, Dihydrocodeine 125-33-7, Primidone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 125-72-4, Levorphanol tartrate 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 127-33-3, Demeclocycline 127-48-0, Trimethadione 127-69-5, Sulfisoxazole 127-79-7, Sulfamerazine 128-44-9, Saccharin sodium 128-46-1, Dihydrostreptomycin 128-49-4, Docusate calcium 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 129-49-7, Methysergide maleate 129-51-1, Ergonovine maleate 130-26-7, Clioquinol 130-61-0, Thioridazine hydrochloride 131-13-5 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 132-17-2 132-92-3, Methicillin sodium 133-58-4, Nitromersol 133-67-5, Trichlormethiazide 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 134-80-5, Diethylpropion hydrochloride 135-07-9 135-09-1, Hydroflumethiazide 136-40-3, Phenazopyridine hydrochloride 136-47-0 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 137-58-6, Lidocaine 141-01-5, Ferrous fumarate 143-71-5, Hydrocodone bitartrate 143-81-7, Butabarbital sodium 144-14-9, Anileridine 144-48-9, Iodoacetamide 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 144-80-9, Sulfacetamide 144-82-1, Sulfamethizole 144-83-2, Sulfapyridine 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 147-52-4, Nafcillin 147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 148-79-8 148-82-3, Melphalan 151-67-7, Halothane 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 152-97-6, Fluocortolone 154-41-6, Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride 154-42-7, Thioguanine 156-51-4, Phenelzine sulfate 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 298-50-0, Propantheline 298-57-7, Cinnarizine 298-59-9, Methylphenidate hydrochloride 298-81-7, Methoxsalen 299-27-4, Potassium gluconate 299-29-6, Ferrous gluconate 299-42-3, Ephedrin 302-22-7, Chlormadinone acetate 302-79-4, Tretinoin 303-25-3, Cyclizine hydrochloride 304-20-1, Hydralazine hydrochloride 304-59-6, Potassium sodium tartrate 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 309-43-3, Secobarbital sodium 315-30-0, Allopurinol 317-34-0, Aminophylline 318-98-9 329-65-7, 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]- 343-55-5, Dicloxacillin sodium 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 346-18-9, Polythiazide 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 357-07-3, Oxymorphone hydrochloride 359-83-1, Pentazocine 360-70-3, Nandrolone decanoate 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 364-98-7, Diazoxide 366-70-1, Procarbazine hydrochloride 378-44-9, Betamethasone 379-79-3, Ergotamine tartrate 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 390-64-7, Prenylamine 396-01-0, Triamterene 426-13-1, Fluorometholone 434-07-1, Oxymetholone 435-97-2, Phenprocoumon 437-74-1, Xantinol nicotinate 439-14-5, Diazepam 440-17-5, Trifluoperazine hydrochloride 443-48-1, Metronidazole 446-86-6, Azathioprine 465-65-6, Naloxone 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 474-86-2, Equilin 479-18-5, Dyphylline 484-23-1, Dihydralazine 486-12-4, Triprolidine 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 514-36-3, Fludrocortisone acetate 514-65-8, Biperiden 518-47-8, Fluorescein sodium 519-37-9, Etofylline 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone 523-87-5, Dimenhydrinate 525-66-6, Propranolol 527-07-1, Sodium gluconate 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 533-45-9, Clomethiazole 536-21-0, Norfenefrine 536-33-4, Ethionamide 541-15-1, Levocarnitine 546-88-3, Acetohydroxamic acid 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 548-62-9, Gentian violet 548-73-2, Droperidol 549-18-8, Amitriptyline hydrochloride 550-83-4, Propoxycaine hydrochloride 551-27-9, Propicillin 552-94-3, Salsalate 554-13-2, Lithium carbonate 554-57-4, Methazolamide 554-92-7, Trimethobenzamide hydrochloride 555-30-6, Methyldopa

557-34-6, Zinc acetate 562-10-7 564-25-0, Doxycycline 577-11-7, Docusate sodium 579-56-6, Isoxsuprine hydrochloride 587-61-1, Propyliodone 590-63-6, Bethanechol chloride 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 596-51-0, Glycopyrrolate 599-79-1, Sulfasalazine 599-88-2, Sulfaperin 603-50-9, Bisacodyl 604-75-1, Oxazepam 614-39-1, Procainamide hydrochloride 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine 620-61-1, Hyoscyamine sulfate 630-56-8, Hydroxyprogesterone caproate 637-07-0, Clofibrate 637-58-1, Pramoxine hydrochloride **638-23-3** 642-78-4, Cloxacillin sodium 651-06-9, Sulfamethoxydiazine 652-67-5 672-87-7, Metyrosine 709-55-7, Etilefrine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 745-65-3, Alprostadil 747-36-4, Hydroxychloroquine sulfate 768-94-5, Amantadine 777-11-7, Haloprogin 797-63-7, Levonorgestrel 826-39-1, Mecamylamine hydrochloride 846-49-1, Lorazepam 846-50-4, Temazepam 859-18-7, Lincomycin hydrochloride 865-21-4, Vinblastine 894-71-3, Nortriptyline hydrochloride 968-81-0, Acetohexamide 968-93-4, Testolacton 969-33-5, Cyproheptadine hydrochloride 985-16-0, Nafcillin sodium 1069-66-5, Sodium valproate 1070-11-7, Ethambutol hydrochloride 1077-28-7, Thioctic acid 1094-08-2, Ethopropazine hydrochloride 1095-90-5, Methadone hydrochloride 1098-97-1, Pyritinol 1104-22-9, Meclizine hydrochloride 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1151-11-7, Ipodate calcium 1156-19-0, Tolazamide 1173-88-2, Oxacillin sodium 1197-21-3, Phentermine hydrochloride 1221-56-3, Ipodate sodium 1225-55-4, Protriptyline hydrochloride 1229-29-4, Doxepin hydrochloride 1247-42-3, Meprednisone 1263-89-4, Paromomycin sulfate 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1321-23-9, Chloroxylenol 1343-97-1, Selenium sulfate 1393-48-2, Thiostrepton 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1403-17-4, Candicidin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-88-2, Tyrothricin 1404-93-9, Vancomycin hydrochloride 1405-10-3, Neomycin sulfate 1405-20-5, Polymyxin b sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1420-55-9, Thiethylperazine 1476-53-5, Novobiocin sodium 1492-18-8, Leucovorin calcium 1508-65-2, Oxybutynin chloride 1508-75-4, Tropicamide 1508-76-5, Procyclidine hydrochloride 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1597-82-6, Paramethasone acetate 1617-90-9, Vincamine 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1639-60-7, Propoxyphene hydrochloride 1649-18-9, Azaperone 1668-19-5, Doxepin 1707-14-8, Phenmetrazine hydrochloride 1808-12-4, Bromodiphenhydramine hydrochloride 1812-30-2, Bromazepam 1897-96-7, Lonetil 1972-08-3, Dronabinol 1977-10-2, Loxapine 1982-37-2, Methdilazine 2013-58-3, Meclocycline

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2030-63-9, Clofazimine 2062-78-4, Pimozide 2098-66-0, Cyproterone 2179-37-5, Bencyclane 2192-20-3, Hydroxyzine hydrochloride 2315-02-8, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 2438-32-6, Dexchlorpheniramine maleate 2447-57-6, Sulfadoxine 2589-47-1, Prajmalium bitartrate 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2709-56-0, Flupentixol 2898-12-6, Medazepam 2955-38-6, Prazepam 2998-57-4, Estramustine 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3485-14-1, Cyclacillin 3485-62-9, Clidinium bromide 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 3505-38-2, Carbinoxamine maleate 3546-41-6, Pyrvinium pamoate 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3575-80-2, Melperone 3625-06-7, Mebeverine 3632-91-5, Magnesium gluconate 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 3810-80-8, Diphenoxylate hydrochloride 3902-71-4, Trioxsalen 3930-20-9, Sotalol 3963-95-9, Methacycline hydrochloride 3978-86-7, Azatadine maleate 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4205-91-8, Clonidine hydrochloride 4330-99-8, Trimeprazine tartrate 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 4498-32-2, Dibenzepine 4499-40-5, Oxtriphylline, biological studies 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5321-32-4, Hetacillin potassium 5355-48-6 5370-01-4, Mexiletine hydrochloride 5534-09-8,

Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5636-83-9, Dimetindene 5638-76-6, Betahistine 5874-97-5, Metaproterenol sulfate 5875-06-9, Proparacaine hydrochloride 5987-82-6, Benoxinate hydrochloride 6202-23-9, Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride 6284-40-8, Meglumine 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6452-73-9, Oxprenolol hydrochloride 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 6805-41-0, Aescin 6890-40-0, Histamine phosphate 7054-25-3, Quinidine gluconate 7195-27-9, Mefruside 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7246-21-1, Tyropanoate sodium 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7297-25-8, Erythrityl tetranitrate 7414-83-7, Etidronate disodium 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, salts 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-96-5D, Manganese, salts 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), biological studies 7491-74-9, Piracetam 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7632-00-0, Sodium nitrite 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide (KI), biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide, biological studies 7681-93-8, Natamycin 7693-13-2, Calcium citrate 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7778-49-6, Potassium citrate 7783-00-8, Selenious acid 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 8017-57-0, Trisulfapyrimidine 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 8050-81-5, Simethicone 8065-29-0, Liotrix 8067-24-1, Ergoloid mesylates 9001-01-8, Kallidinogenase 9001-73-4, Papain 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-61-3, Chorionic gonadotropin 9002-86-2, Pvc 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Pvp 9003-97-8, Polycarbophil 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters and ethers 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-70-0, Pyroxylin 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-80-5, Inulin 9008-05-3, Histoplasmin 10025-73-7, Chromic chloride 10040-45-6, Sodium picosulfate 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10246-75-0, Hydroxyzine pamoate 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 10347-81-6, Maprotiline hydrochloride 10379-14-3, Tetrazepam 10418-03-8, Stanozolol 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12622-73-0, Coccidioidin 12633-72-6, Amphotericin 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 13009-99-9, Mafenide acetate 13042-18-7, Fendiline 13292-46-1, Rifampin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13422-51-0, Hydroxocobalamin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 13523-86-9, Pindolol 13614-98-7, Minocycline hydrochloride 13682-92-3, Dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate 14009-24-6, Drotaverine 14028-44-5, Amoxapine 14779-78-3, Padimate 14976-57-9, Clemastine fumarate 15078-28-1, Nitroprusside 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15622-65-8, Molindone hydrochloride 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1 15687-41-9, Oxyfedrine 16482-55-6, Dihydroxyaluminum sodium carbonate 16595-80-5, Levamisole hydrochloride 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 17140-78-2, Propoxyphene napsylate 17230-88-5, Danazol 17560-51-9, Metolazone 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18378-89-7, Plicamycin 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19237-84-4, Prazosin hydrochloride 19356-17-3, Calcifediol 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21462-39-5, Clindamycin hydrochloride 21738-42-1, Oxamniquine 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22059-60-5, Disopyramide phosphate 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22195-34-2, Guanadrelsulfate 22204-24-6, Pyrantel pamoate 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22232-71-9, Mazindol 22260-51-1, Bromocriptine mesylate 22316-47-8, Clobazam 22494-42-4 22916-47-8 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23288-49-5, Probucol 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 23869-24-1, O-(.beta.-Hydroxyethyl)-rutoside 24219-97-4, Mianserin 24390-14-5, Doxycycline hyclate 24729-96-2, Clindamycin phosphate 25046-79-1, Glisoxepide 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-N-vinylpyrrolidinone copolymer 25155-18-4, Methylbenzethonium chloride 25167-80-0, Chlorophenol 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol 25322-68-3 25332-39-2, Trazodone hydrochloride 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate

25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 25717-80-0, Molsidomine 25812-30-0, Gemfibrozil 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 26027-38-3, Nonoxynol 9 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26652-09-5, Ritodrine 26675-46-7, Isoflurane 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26839-75-8, Timolol 26944-48-9, Glibornuride 27203-92-5, Tramadol 27823-62-7, Chlortetracycline bisulfate 28088-64-4, Aminosalicylic acid 28395-03-1, Bumetanide 28657-80-9, Cinoxacin 28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 28860-95-9, Carbidopa 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 30578-37-1, Amezinium metilsulfate 30685-43-9, Metildigoxin 31329-57-4, Naftidrofuryl 31431-39-7, Mebendazole 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 32672-69-8, Mesoridazine besylate 32780-64-6, Labetalol hydrochloride 32887-01-7, Amdinocillin 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 33286-22-5, Diltiazem hydrochloride 33402-03-8, Metaraminol bitartrate 33419-42-0 33996-33-7, Oxaceprol 34031-32-8, Auranofin 34183-22-7, Propafenone hydrochloride 34552-83-5, Loperamide hydrochloride 34580-13-7, Ketotifen
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT 34787-01-4, Ticarcillin 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36688-78-5 36791-04-5 37270-89-6, Heparin calcium 37517-28-5, Amikacin 37517-30-9, Acebutolol 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38260-01-4, Trientine hydrochloride 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 38363-40-5, Penbutolol 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 38821-53-3, Cephradine 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine 40828-46-4, Suprofen 41859-67-0, Bezafibrate 42200-33-9, Nadolol 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42540-40-9, Cefamandole nafate 49562-28-9, Fenofibrate 49745-95-1, Dobutamine hydrochloride 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 50925-79-6, Colestipol 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 51022-69-6, Amcinonide 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 51781-06-7, Carteolol 52468-60-7, Flunarizine 53164-05-9, Acemetacin 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53608-75-6, Pancrelipase 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 54182-58-0, Sucralfate 54965-21-8, Albendazole 54965-24-1, Tamoxifen citrate 55268-74-1, Praziquantel 55837-25-7, Buflomedil 55837-27-9, Piretanide 56392-17-7, Metoprolol tartrate 57109-90-7, Dipotassium chlorazepate 57432-61-8, Methylergonovine maleate 57435-86-6, Premazepam 58551-69-2, Carboprost tromethamine 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59865-13-3, Cyclosporine 60166-93-0, Iopamidol 60200-06-8, Clorsulon 60833-22-9, Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate glutamate 61177-45-5, Clavulanate potassium 61489-71-2, Menotropin 61563-18-6, Soquinolol 62571-86-2, Captopril 62893-19-0, Cefoperazone 63527-52-6, Cefotaxime 63659-18-7, Betaxolol 64024-15-3, Pentazocine hydrochloride 64544-07-6, Cefuroxime axetil 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65666-07-1, Silymarin 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 66108-95-0, Iohexol 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 66711-21-5, Apraclonidine 66734-13-2, Alclometasone dipropionate 68844-77-9, Astemizole 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 72558-82-8, Ceftazidime 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 76095-16-4, Enalapril maleate 76420-72-9, Enalaprilat 76470-66-1, Loracarbef 76547-98-3, Lisinopril 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 78110-38-0, Aztreonam 78266-06-5, Mebrofenin 79350-37-1, Cefixime 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 83200-10-6, Anipamil 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 92665-29-7, Cefprozil 102188-40-9, Acromycin 150977-36-9, Bromelain
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT 9001-92-7, Protease
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors, HIV; embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

L38 ANSWER 23 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:268331 HCAPLUS

DN 128:326507
TI Pharmaceutical composition for rapid suspension in aqueous media
IN Calanchi, Massimo Maria; Marconi, Marco Giuseppe Raffaele; Mapelli, Luigi Giovanni
PA Eurand International S.P.A., Italy; Calanchi, Massimo Maria; Marconi, Marco Giuseppe Raffaele; Mapelli, Luigi Giovanni
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-00
ICS A61K009-20; A61K009-16
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9817250	A1	19980430	WO 1997-EP5863	19971023
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	GB 2318511	A1	19980429	GB 1996-22090	19961023
	ZA 9709425	A	19990421	ZA 1997-9425	19971021
	AU 9851887	A1	19980515	AU 1998-51887	19971023
	AU 725958	B2	20001026		
	EP 936901	A1	19990825	EP 1997-946759	19971023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2000508342	T2	20000704	JP 1998-518977	19971023
	US 6261602	B1	20010717	US 1999-297213	19990921
PRAI	GB 1996-22090	A	19961023		
	WO 1997-EP5863	W	19971023		

AB The invention provides a granular compn. useful as a pharmaceutical carrier which can be used for the prepn. of pharmaceutical compns. that are capable of rapid suspension in water or aq. media including saliva. The compns. may be used by addn. to a glass of water with stirring or taken directly in the mouth. The granular compn. may be prepd. by a process which comprises subjecting a mixt. of a thickening agent and a disintegrating agent to wet granulation with an aq. medium as wetting agent or dry granulation to make a novel granular product and prepg. the pharmaceutical compn. from the granular product and the drug. A water-sol. inert excipient, which may be a sugar, may be mixed with the granular product prior to mixing with the drug. Base granules were prepd. contg. Keltrol F, Ac-di-Sol, Avicel PH 200 and Explotab. These granules were mixed with Karion, aspartame and orange flavor and monodose sachets were prepd. from this mixt. and 5-aminosalicylic acid coated with Eudragit S.

ST pharmaceutical granule suspension
IT Buffers
Granules (drug delivery systems)
Lubricants
Suspensions (drug delivery systems)
Sweetening agents
Thickening agents
Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compn. for rapid suspension in aq. media)
IT 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4, Sodium CM-Cellulose
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked; pharmaceutical compn. for rapid suspension in aq. media)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-41-7, Alanine, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 115-77-5, biological studies 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9002-18-0, Agar 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9050-04-8, Calcium carboxymethyl cellulose 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9063-38-1, Sodium starch glycolate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compn. for rapid suspension in aq. media)

IT 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 51-06-9, Procainamide 52-28-8, Codeine phosphate 52-53-9, Verapamil 54-31-9 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 89-57-6, 5-Aminosalicylic acid 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 103-90-2, Paracetamol 114-07-8, Erythromycin 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 439-14-5, Diazepam 554-13-2, Lithium carbonate 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine **638-23-3** 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1812-30-2, Bromazepam 3820-67-5, Glafenine 5250-39-5, Flucloxacillin 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15686-71-2, Cefalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 25812-30-0, Gemfibrozil 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 62571-86-2, Captopril 66357-35-5, Ranitidine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compn. for rapid suspension in aq. media)

L38 ANSWER 24 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:87049 HCAPLUS
DN 130:129963
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing an anti-infective agent and a microorganism as active ingredients
IN Khamar, Bakulesh Mafatlal; Modi, Rajiv Indravadan; Bansal, Yatish Kumar
PA India
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K035-74
ICS A61K031-43; A61K031-545
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 2323532	A1	19980930	GB 1998-6172	19980324

AB Oral pharmaceutical compns. contg. an anti-infective agent, e.g. an antibiotic, and a microorganism, a lactobacillus, as active ingredients are disclosed. A pharmaceutical compn. contained ampicillin 250 mg, and lactobacillus 60 million units.
ST pharmaceutical antiinfective agent microorganism ampicillin lactobacillus
IT Lactobacillus acidophilus
(GG (Gorbach-Goldin); pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)
IT Tablets (drug delivery systems)
(coated; pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)
IT Antibacterial agents

Antibiotics
Capsules (drug delivery systems)
Lactobacillus
Lactobacillus delbrueckii lactis
Lactococcus lactis lactis
Macrolide antibiotics
Microorganism
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Streptococcus thermophilus
Tablets (drug delivery systems)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)

IT 9073-60-3, .beta.-Lactamase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)

IT 61-72-3, Cloxacillin 69-53-4, Ampicillin 114-07-8, Erythromycin 578-66-5, 8-Aminoquinoline 1406-05-9, Penicillin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 26787-78-0, Amoxycillin 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 58001-44-8, Clavulanic acid 64544-07-6, Cefuroxime axetil 76497-13-7, Sultamicillin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)

IT 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses 75-09-2, Dichloromethane, uses
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)

IT 57-66-9, Probenecid 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate **638-23-3**, Carbocisteine 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodiumchloride, biological studies 9003-39-8, Polyplasdone xl 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 25322-68-3 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose Sodium
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. anti-infective agent and microorganism as active ingredients)

L38 ANSWER 25 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:587965 HCAPLUS
DN 127:257593
TI In vitro study of the antiseborrheic activity of the zinc L-cysteate, a novel zinc compound, on rat preputial gland
AU Guillard, Olivier; Fauconneau, Bernard; Piriou, Alain; Pineau, Alain
CS Department Biochemistry Toxicology, Jean Bernard Hospital, Poitiers, F-86021, Fr.
SO Pharmacology (1997), 55(1), 54-58
CODEN: PHMGBN; ISSN: 0031-7012
PB Karger
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
AB The antiseborrheic effect of Zn L-cysteate, a new Zn compd., was evaluated in vitro by detg. the lipidic metabolic activity of rat preputial glands as measured by incorporation of 14C-Na acetate. At 10-3 and 10-4 mol/L, Zn L-cysteate was more active than S-carboxymethyl L-Cys used as ref. in corresponding concns. The pharmacol. results seem promising for clin.

studies in dermatol.
ST zinc cysteate antiseborrheic preputial gland lipid
IT Lipid metabolism
Preputial gland
Seborrhea
(antiseborrheic activity of zinc L-cysteate)
IT **638-23-3**, S-Carboxymethyl L-Cysteine 129770-96-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiseborrheic activity of zinc L-cysteate)

L38 ANSWER 26 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 97195738 EMBASE
DN 1997195738
TI [The use of carbocysteine-sobrerol in the prophylaxis of infections episodes in post tracheostomy patients].
STUDIO DELL'ASSOCIAZIONE CARBOCISTEINA-SOBREROLO NELLA PREVENZIONE DELLE INFEZIONI POST-CHIRURGICHE DI PAZIENTI TRACHEOTOMIZZATI.
AU Goumas P.; Charbis E.; Naxakis S.; Spyropoulos K.
CS Prof. P. Goumas, Pharmanel Pharmaceuticals, 106, Marathonos Av., 15344 Gerakas, Attiki, Greece
SO Rivista Italiana di Otorinolaringologia Audiologia e Foniatria, (1997) 17/1 (47-51).
Refs: 17
ISSN: 0392-1360 CODEN: RIOFDR
CY Italy
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
011 Otorhinolaryngology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Italian
SL English; Italian
AB Twenty-eight patients tracheostomized because of different aetiologies, were studied. In 15 patients carbocysteine-sobrerol (C-S) was used for a period of 3 months versus untreated patients. In 13 patients no mucolytics was used. The positive and long-lasting changes of the mucus quality and quantity and the amelioration of the patient's clinical status, indicate the use of this substance. The decrease of respiratory infections frequency, compared to the patient's group that did not use the (C-S), the very good tolerability of this substance during the study period make it a valid therapy and means for the prevention of different problems, such as infections, possibly developed from tracheostomy patients.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***respiratory tract infection: EP, epidemiology**
***respiratory tract infection: CO, complication**
***respiratory tract infection: DT, drug therapy**
***respiratory tract infection: PC, prevention**
*tracheostomy
adult
article
clinical article
clinical trial
controlled study
drug efficacy
female
human
male
Drug Descriptors:
***carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy**
*carbocisteine: CB, drug combination
*sobrerol: DT, drug therapy
*sobrerol: CB, drug combination

clindamycin: DT, drug therapy
RN (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (sobrerol) 498-71-5; (clindamycin) 18323-44-9

L38 ANSWER 27 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:12626 HCAPLUS
DN 126:50995
TI Pharmaceutical composition containing acetylcysteine, carbocysteine or erdosteine in combination with a beta 2 agonist and an expectorant for the treatment of respiratory tract disorders
IN Holtshousen, Peter David
PA Adcock Ingram Limited, S. Afr.; Ashworth, Stuart David; Holtshousen, Peter David
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K033-02; A61K031-38; A61K031-195
ICI A61K033-02, A61K031-38, A61K031-135; A61K033-02, A61K031-195, A61K031-135; A61K031-38, A61K031-19, A61K031-135; A61K031-38, A61K031-135, A61K031-09; A61K031-195, A61K031-19, A61K031-135; A61K031-195
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9635452	A1	19961114	WO 1996-GB1107	19960509
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
	ZA 9603590	A	19961119	ZA 1996-3590	19960507
	AU 9656556	A1	19961129	AU 1996-56556	19960509
PRAI	ZA 1995-3778		19950510		
	WO 1996-GB1107		19960509		

AB A pharmaceutical compn. useful in the treatment of respiratory tract disorders comprises as active ingredients; (a) acetylcysteine, carbocysteine, erdosteine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of any of these; and (b) a .beta.2-agonist, e.g. salbutamol, terbutaline; and (c) an expectorant, e.g. guaiphensin, sodium citrate, ammonium chloride.
ST cysteine deriv beta 2 agonist expectorant; respiratory tract disorder pharmaceuticals
IT Bronchitis
Drug delivery systems
Expectorants
Lung diseases
Respiratory tract diseases
.beta.2-Adrenoceptor agonists
(pharmaceutical contg. a cysteine deriv., .beta.2-agonist and an expectorant for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)
IT 93-14-1, Guaiphenesin 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 84611-23-4, Erdosteine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical contg. a cysteine deriv., .beta.2-agonist and an expectorant for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

L38 ANSWER 28 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:464557 HCAPLUS
DN 125:96163
TI Process for encapsulation of caplets in a capsule and solid dosage forms

obtainable by such process
IN Amey, James; Cade, Dominique; Maes, Paul; Scott, Robert
PA Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61J003-07
ICS A61K009-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9618370	A1	19960620	WO 1995-US14651	19951109
	W: CA, CN, JP, KR, MX				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 797424	A1	19971001	EP 1995-939890	19951109
	EP 797424	B1	20000712		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	CN 1170346	A	19980114	CN 1995-196811	19951109
	JP 11500326	T2	19990112	JP 1995-518819	19951109
	AT 194486	E	20000715	AT 1995-939890	19951109
	ES 2150017	T3	20001116	ES 1995-939890	19951109
	CA 2214923	AA	19990309	CA 1997-2214923	19970909
PRAI	US 1994-358137	A	19941216		
	WO 1995-US14651	W	19951109		

AB A process for encapsulation of caplets in a capsule comprises the following steps: (a) providing empty capsule parts; (b) filling at least one of the capsule parts with one or more caplets; (c) putting the capsule parts together, and (d) treating the combined parts by cold shrinking. The solid dosage forms obtainable by such a process are tamper-proof in that they cannot be opened in a way to be reassembled without showing such opening process.
ST encapsulation caplet tamper proof dosage form
IT Caseins, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(capsule material; encapsulation of caplets in capsules in tamper-proof forms)
IT Proteins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(soybean, capsule material; encapsulation of caplets in capsules in tamper-proof forms)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(capsules, encapsulation of caplets in capsules in tamper-proof forms)
IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9004-38-0, Cellulose phthalate acetate 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, salts 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 53237-50-6 71010-52-1, Gellan gum
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(capsule material; encapsulation of caplets in capsules in tamper-proof forms)
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-48-6, Amitriptylin 50-52-2, Thioridazin 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 51-48-9, Levothyroxine, biological studies 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-31-9, Furosemide 56-29-1, Hexobarbital 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-68-1, Sulfamethazine 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-25-3, Chlorodiazepoxide

58-55-9, Theophyllin, biological studies 58-74-2, Papaverin 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 60-99-1, Levomepromazin 62-44-2, Phenacetin 62-46-4, 1,2-Dithiolane-3-pentanoic acid 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 66-76-2, Dicumarol 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 68-89-3, Metamizol 71-63-6, Digitoxin 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 72-63-9, Methandrostenolone 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 76-57-3, Codeine 81-13-0, D-Panthenol 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 83-46-5, .beta.-Sitosterin 87-08-1, Phenoxymethylpenicillin 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 89-57-6, 5-Amino salicylic acid 90-33-5, Hymecromone 94-09-7, Benzocaine 103-90-2, Paracetamol 114-07-8, Erythromycin 125-28-0, Dihydrocodeine 125-33-7, Primidon 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 127-69-5, Sulfisoxazole 135-09-1, Hydroflumethiazide 144-82-1, Sulfamethizole 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 152-97-6, Fluocortolone 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 298-57-7, Cinnarizine 302-22-7, Chlormadinon acetate 315-30-0, Allopurinol 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 378-44-9, Betamethasone 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 390-64-7, Prenylamine 435-97-2, Phenprocoumon 437-74-1, Xantinol nicotinate 439-14-5, Diazepam 446-86-6, Azathioprin 466-99-9, Hydromorphon 484-23-1, Dihydralazine 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 514-65-8, Biperiden 519-37-9, Etofylline 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone 525-66-6, Propranolol 533-45-9, Clomethiazole 551-27-9, Propicillin 555-30-6, Methyldopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline 599-79-1, Salazosulfapyridine 599-88-2, Sulfaperine 603-50-9, Bisacodyl 604-75-1, Oxazepam 637-07-0, Clofibrate **638-23-3** 651-06-9, Sulfamethoxydiazine 709-55-7, Etilefrin 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 768-94-5, Amantadine 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1069-66-5, Sodium valproate 1098-97-1, Pyritinol 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1156-19-0, Tolazamide 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-88-2, Tyrothricin 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 1617-90-9, Vincamine 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1668-19-5, Doxepin 1812-30-2, Bromazepam 1897-96-7, Lonetil 2179-37-5, Bencyclane 2589-47-1, Prajmalium bitartrate, biological studies 2709-56-0, Flupentixol 2898-12-6, Medazepam 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3575-80-2, Melperone 3625-06-7, Mebeverine 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4205-90-7, Clonidin 4498-32-2, Dibenzepine 4779-94-6, Norfenefrin 4891-15-0, Estramustine phosphate 5355-48-6 5636-83-9, Dimetindene 5638-76-6, Betahistine 6493-05-6, Pentoxifyllin 6805-41-0, Aescin 7195-27-9, Mefruside 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7491-74-9, Piracetam 8002-55-9, Myrtol 9001-01-8, Kallidinogenase 10040-45-6, Sodium picosulfate 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10238-21-8 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 10379-14-3, Tetrazepam 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11041-12-6, Colestyramine 13042-18-7, Fendilin 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13523-86-9, Pindolol 14009-24-6, Drotaverin 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15676-16-1, Sulpirid 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15687-41-9, Oxyfedrine 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 18962-61-3, Magnesium L-Aspartate 19216-56-9, Prazosin 20123-80-2, Calcium dobesilate 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22316-47-8, Clobazam 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23031-25-6, Terbutalin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23288-49-5, Probucol 23869-24-1, O-(.beta.-Hydroxyethyl)-rutoside 24219-97-4, Mianserine 25046-79-1, Glisoxepide 25614-03-3, Bromocriptin 25717-80-0, Molsidomine 25812-30-0, Gemfibrozil 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26944-48-9, Glibornuride 27203-92-5, Tramadol 27848-84-6, Nicergoline 28797-61-7, Pirenzepin 28911-01-5, Triazolam 29122-68-7, Atenolol 30685-43-9, Metildigoxin 31329-57-4, Naftidrofuryl 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 33996-33-7, Oxaceprol 34031-32-8, Auranofin 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 37350-58-6, Metoprolol 37517-30-9, Acebutolol 38363-40-5, Penbutolol 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine 41859-67-0, Bezafibrate 42200-33-9, Nadolol 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 49562-28-9, Fenofibrate 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 51781-06-7, Carteolol 52468-60-7, Flunarizine 53164-05-9, Acemetacin 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53994-73-3, Cefaclor

54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 55837-25-7, Buflomedil 55837-27-9, Piretanide 57109-90-7, Dipotassium chlorazepate 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 60833-22-9 61563-18-6, Soquinolol 62571-86-2, Captopril 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65666-07-1, Silymarin 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 76095-16-4, Enalapril maleate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 83200-10-6, Anipamil 102188-40-9, Acromycin 150977-36-9, Bromelain
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(encapsulation of caplets in capsules in tamper-proof forms)

L38 ANSWER 29 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:154918 HCAPLUS
DN 126:162255
TI Expectorant compositions
IN Hibi, Yoshiaki; Hirata, Takeo; Watanabe, Masazumi
PA Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61K031-135; A61K031-195; A61K031-715; A61K038-46; A61K047-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 11
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08337532	A2	19961224	JP 1995-147367	19950614

PI JP 08337532 A2 19961224 JP 1995-147367 19950614
AB Expectorant compns. comprise mucus secretion-promoting herbal medicine and mucus viscosity adjusters/mucosa lubricants for the respiratory tract. An oral expectorant compn. comprises L-ethylcysteine-HCl 250, senega exts. 450, and aster exts. 450 mg with addn. of excipients.
ST expectorant compn mucus secretion promoter; herbal medicine expectorant compn
IT Tablets (drug delivery systems)
(chewable; expectorant compns.)
IT Expectorants
Oral drug delivery systems
(expectorant compns.)
IT Aster
Bellflower
(exts.; expectorant compns.)
IT Plant (Embryophyta)
(medicinal, exts.; expectorant compns.)
IT Natural products (pharmaceutical)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(onji, exts.; expectorant compns.)
IT Natural products (pharmaceutical)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(senega, exts.; expectorant compns.)
IT 131-48-6 616-91-1, L-Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 1187-84-4 2629-59-6 13331-75-4 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 23828-92-4, Ambroxol hydrochloride 92413-99-5, N-Acetylneuraminic acid sodium salt 95077-02-4, Serrapeptase 150977-36-9, Bromelain
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(expectorant compns.)

L38 ANSWER 30 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:440833 HCAPLUS
DN 125:96096
TI Orally applicable pharmaceutical composition containing a water-soluble amino acid as a disintegration accelerator
IN Gajdos, Benedikt; Duerr, Manfred

PA Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Gmbh, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A61K047-18
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 715857	A2	19960612	EP 1995-118095	19951117
	EP 715857	A3	19970528		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	DE 4444051	A1	19960613	DE 1994-4444051	19941210
	AU 9537945	A1	19960620	AU 1995-37945	19951120
	AU 697187	B2	19981001		
	JP 08208520	A2	19960813	JP 1995-312613	19951130
	US 6008249	A	19991228	US 1995-566824	19951204
	CA 2164777	AA	19960611	CA 1995-2164777	19951208
	ZA 9510427	A	19960618	ZA 1995-10427	19951208
PRAI	DE 1994-4444051		19941210		

AB A solid oral dosage form which is mech. strong and resistant to damage, but disintegrates rapidly in the mouth on exposure to water or saliva, contains a disintegrating agent and a water-sol. amino acid (or salt or deriv. thereof) as disintegration accelerator. These 2 components evidently act synergistically. Thus, a mixt. of ketoprofen 50 and ethylcellulose (disintegrating agent) 5 g was granulated with H2O, combined with glycine 119, Polyplasdone XL 10, SiO2 1, flavoring 10, NaCl 1, sweetener 2, and Mg stearate 2 g, and compressed into 200-mg tablets which had a disintegration time of 8-15 s.
ST amino acid tablet disintegration accelerator
IT Thyme
(ext.; oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)
IT Analgesics
Echinacea angustifolia
(oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)
IT Vitamins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
Caseins, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)
IT Inflammation inhibitors
(antirheumatics, oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)
IT 50-33-9D, Phenylbutazone, derivs. 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 64-19-7D, Acetic acid, aryl derivs. 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, derivs. 79-09-4D, Propionic acid, aryl derivs. 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 103-90-2, Paracetamol 103-90-2D, Paracetamol, derivs. 118-92-3D, Anthranilic acid, derivs. 532-43-4, Thiamine nitrate 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 7235-40-7,

.beta.-Carotene 15307-79-6, Diclofenac sodium 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen
22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 34552-83-5, Loperamide hydrochloride
39455-90-8D, Pyrazolone, derivs. 64519-82-0, Palatinit
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)

IT 51-35-4, Hydroxyproline 51-35-4D, Hydroxyproline, derivs. 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-40-6D, Glycine, derivs. 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 56-87-1D, Lysine, derivs. 147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 147-85-3D, Proline, derivs. 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-57-3, Ethylcellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral pharmaceutical compn. contg. water-sol. amino acid as disintegration accelerator)

L38 ANSWER 31 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96336699 EMBASE
DN 1996336699
TI [Decongesting nasal sprays].
ABSCHWELLENDE NASENSPRAYS.
AU Maranta C.A.; Simmen D.
CS HNO-Klinik, Kantonsspital,CH-5000 Aarau, Switzerland
SO Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift, (1996) 126/44 (1875-1880).
ISSN: 0036-7672 CODEN: SMWOAS
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA German
SL English; German
AB Between November 1993 and July 1995 60 patients with a common cold underwent randomized and double-blind testing of 3 commercial nasal sprays - benzydamine, xylometazoline combined with the secretolytic S-carboxymethylcysteine, and phenylephrine combined with the antihistaminic dimetindenmaleate. After prior active rhinomanometric measurement of the untreated nose, the test substance was applied. The change of nasal patency was registered after 3 and 10 minutes and then after 2, 4, 6 and 8 hours. In the end the patient gave a subjective evaluation of the used spray. There was no change in nasal obstruction following application of NaCl or benzydamine. Xylometazoline/S-carboxymethylcysteine (+87%) or phenylephrine/dimetindenmaleate (+113%) augmented nasal patency within minutes. Using phenylephrine/dimetindenmaleate the effect lasted less than 2 hours, while after xylometazoline/S-carboxymethylcysteine decongestion lasted more than 6 hours. The patients also subjectively reported an increase in nasal patency after the use of benzydamine and placebo. But only phenylephrine/dimetindenmaleate or xylometazoline/S-carboxymethylcysteine were judged good. Using benzydamine or phenylephrine + dimetindenmaleate, more side-effects (mainly dryness and burning) were mentioned. Considering the subjective assessment of side-effects and duration of action, as well as objective parameters, derivatives of imidazole (oxymetazoline and xylometazoline) are first choice in treatment of the common cold.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***common cold: DT, drug therapy**
*nose obstruction: DT, drug therapy
adolescent
adult
article

burn: SI, side effect
clinical trial
controlled study
double blind procedure
female
human
intranasal drug administration
major clinical study
male
randomized controlled trial
rhinomanometry
xerosis: SI, side effect
Drug Descriptors:
*benzydamine: AE, adverse drug reaction
*benzydamine: CT, clinical trial
*benzydamine: AD, drug administration
*benzydamine: CM, drug comparison
*benzydamine: DT, drug therapy
*carbocisteine: AE, adverse drug reaction
*carbocisteine: CT, clinical trial
***carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy**
*carbocisteine: CM, drug comparison
*carbocisteine: CB, drug combination
*carbocisteine: AD, drug administration
*decongestive agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*decongestive agent: CT, clinical trial
*decongestive agent: DT, drug therapy
*decongestive agent: AD, drug administration
*dimetindene: CT, clinical trial
*dimetindene: DT, drug therapy
*dimetindene: CM, drug comparison
*dimetindene: CB, drug combination
*dimetindene: AD, drug administration
*dimetindene: AE, adverse drug reaction
*phenylephrine: CM, drug comparison
*phenylephrine: CB, drug combination
*phenylephrine: AD, drug administration
*phenylephrine: CT, clinical trial
*phenylephrine: AE, adverse drug reaction
*phenylephrine: DT, drug therapy
*xylometazoline: CM, drug comparison
*xylometazoline: AE, adverse drug reaction
*xylometazoline: CT, clinical trial
*xylometazoline: AD, drug administration
*xylometazoline: CB, drug combination
*xylometazoline: DT, drug therapy
placebo
RN (benzydamine) 132-69-4, 642-72-8; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (dimetindene) 3614-69-5, 5636-83-9; (phenylephrine) 532-38-7, 59-42-7, 61-76-7; (xylometazoline) 1218-35-5, 526-36-3

L38 ANSWER 32 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:309926 HCAPLUS
DN 125:1027
TI N-Acetyl-L-cysteine and its derivatives activate a Cl- conductance in epithelial cells
AU Koettgen, M.; Busch, A. E.; Hug, M. J.; Greger, R.; Kunzelmann, K.
CS Physiol. Inst. Albert Ludwigs, Univ. Freiburg, Freiburg, D-79104, Germany
SO Pfluegers Arch. (1996), 431(4), 549-555
CODEN: PFLABK; ISSN: 0031-6768
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
AB N-Acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) is a widely used mucolytic drug in patients with

a variety of respiratory disorders including cystic fibrosis (CF). The beneficial effects of NAC are empirical and the exact mechanism of action in the airways remains obscure. In the present study the authors examd. the effects on whole-cell (wc) conductance (Gm) and voltage (Vm) of NAC and the congeners S-carboxymethyl-L-cysteine (CMC) and S-carbamyl-L-cysteine (CAC) and L-cysteine in normal and CF airway epithelial cells. L-Cysteine (1 mM) had no detectable effect. The increase of Gm (.DELTA.Gm) by the other compds. was concn. dependent and was (all substances at 1 mM) 3.8 (NAC), 4.2 (CMC) and 3.8 (CAC), resp. The changes in Gm were paralleled by an increased depolarization (.DELTA.Vm) when extracellular Cl- concn. was reduced to 34 mM: under control conditions = 4.1 vs. 10.2 mV in the presence of NAC, CMC, CAC. In the presence of NAC, CMC and CAC, the redn. in Cl- concn. was paralleled by a redn. of Gm by 2.1, indicating that all substances acted by increasing the Cl- conductance. Anal. of intracellular pH did not reveal any changes by any of the compds. (1 mM). A Cl- conductance was also activated in HT29 colonic carcinoma and CF tracheal epithelial (CFDE) cells but not in CFPAC-1 cells, which do not express detectable levels of .DELTA.F508-CFTR, suggesting that the presence of CFTR may be a prerequisite for the redn. of Cl- currents. Next the authors examd. the ion currents in Xenopus oocytes microinjected with CFTR-cRNA. Water-injected oocytes did not respond to activation by forskolin and 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX) (.DELTA.Gm = 0.08 .mu.S) and no current was activated when these oocytes were exposed to NAC or CMC. In contrast, in CFTR-cRNA-injected oocytes Gm was enhanced when intracellular cAMP (cAMP) was increased by forskolin and IBMX (Gm = 4.5 .mu.S). Gm was significantly increased by 0.74 .mu.S and 0.46 .mu.S when oocytes were exposed to NAC and CMC, resp. (both 1 mM). In conclusion, NAC and its congeners activate Cl- conductances in normal and CF airway epithelial cells and hence induce electrolyte secretion which may be beneficial in CF patients. CFTR appears to be required for this response in an as yet unknown fashion.

ST acetylcysteine deriv chloride conductance airway epithelium

IT Biological transport
Cystic fibrosis
(N-Acetyl-L-cysteine and derivs. activate a Cl- conductance in normal and cystic fibrosis human airway epithelial cells in relation to CFTR)

IT Glycophosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator), N-Acetyl-L-cysteine and derivs. activate a Cl- conductance in normal and cystic fibrosis human airway epithelial cells in relation to CFTR)

IT Respiratory tract
(epithelium, N-Acetyl-L-cysteine and derivs. activate a Cl- conductance in normal and cystic fibrosis human airway epithelial cells in relation to CFTR)

IT 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 616-91-1, N-Acetyl-L-cysteine **638-23-3**, S-Carboxymethyl-L-cysteine 2072-71-1, S-Carbamyl-L-cysteine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(N-Acetyl-L-cysteine and derivs. activate a Cl- conductance in normal and cystic fibrosis human airway epithelial cells in relation to CFTR)

IT 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(N-Acetyl-L-cysteine and derivs. activate a Cl- conductance in normal and cystic fibrosis human airway epithelial cells in relation to CFTR)

L38 ANSWER 33 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:313254 HCAPLUS
DN 125:80884
TI Automated method for the measurement of amino acids in urine by high-performance liquid chromatography
AU Carducci, Claudia; Birarelli, Maurizio; Leuzzi, Vincenzo; Santagata,

Giuseppe; Serafini, Paola; Antonozzi, Italo
CS Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale, Universita degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza, Viale del Policlinico 155, Rome, 00161, Italy
SO J. Chromatogr., A (1996), 729(1 + 2), 173-180
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-3 (Biochemical Methods)
AB An automatic and sensitive HPLC method for the detn. of primary and secondary amino acids included cystine and homocystine in urine samples is described. After a simple ultrafiltration, urine samples were subjected to redn. of disulfides, carboxymethylation of free thiols and double precolumn derivatization with o-phthalaldehyde-3-mercaptopropionic acid and 9-fluorenylmethyl chloroformate. All reactions were fully automated by means of an injector program and were accomplished in 10 min. Since urine samples contain a large no. of amino compds., a good resoln. was required. By optimization of the conditions, sepn. of 40 amino acids in 92 min was achieved. The recovery of amino acids ranged from 83% for TRP to 105% for CIT. The within-run and between-run RSD of urinary amino acid concns. were below 10% for most amino acids except for HYL, LYS and ORN. The method was applied to the diagnosis of genetic disorders of amino acid metab.
ST amino acid detn urine HPLC; liq chromatog amino acid detn urine
IT Urine analysis
(HPLC for detn. of amino acids in urine)
IT Amino acids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HPLC for detn. of amino acids in urine)
IT Chromatography, column and liquid
(high-performance, HPLC for detn. of amino acids in urine)
IT Amino acids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(secondary, HPLC for detn. of amino acids in urine)
IT 28805-76-7, Aminobutyric acid
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(HPLC for detn. of amino acids in urine)
IT 51-35-4 51-85-4, Cystamine 56-12-2, GABA, analysis 56-40-6, Glycine, analysis 56-41-7, L-Alanine, analysis 56-45-1, L-Serine, analysis 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, analysis 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, analysis 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, analysis 56-87-1, L-Lysine, analysis 56-89-3, Cystine, analysis 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, analysis 61-90-5, Leu, analysis 63-68-3, L-Methionine, analysis 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, analysis 70-26-8, L-Ornithine 70-47-3, Asn, analysis 71-00-1, L-Histidine, analysis 72-18-4, L-Valine, analysis 72-19-5, L-Threonine, analysis 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, analysis 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, analysis 74-79-3, L-Arginine, analysis 82-76-8, Ans 107-35-7, Taurine 107-95-9, .beta.-Alanine 107-97-1, Sarcosine 147-85-3, L-Proline, analysis 332-80-9, 1-Methylhistidine 368-16-1, 3-Methylhistidine 372-75-8 462-10-2, Homocystine **638-23-3** 3913-67-5, N-Methylalanine 6600-40-4, Nor-Valine 178423-18-2
RL: ANT (Analyte); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HPLC for detn. of amino acids in urine)
IT 28920-43-6, 9-Fluorenylmethyl chloroformate. 118075-99-3
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HPLC for detn. of amino acids in urine)

L38 ANSWER 34 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:586428 HCAPLUS
DN 125:265182
TI Effects of S-CMC on the cisplatin toxicity in rats

AU Degirmenci, I.; Basaran, A.; Erol, K.; Acikalin, E.; Gunes, H. V.; Yazicioglu, S.; Tomatir, A. G.; Gun, H.
CS Medical Faculty, University Osmangazi, Eskisehir, TR-26480, Turk.
SO Urol. Int. (1996), 57(2), 99-103
CODEN: URINAC; ISSN: 0042-1138
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
AB In the present study, some toxic effects of cisplatin are evaluated in rats. It was also investigated whether S-carboxymethylcysteine (S-CMC), a free radical scavenger, protects the exptl. animals from the toxic effects of cisplatin. The 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th groups received physiol. saline, DMSO, and S-CMC (100 and 500 mg/kg i.p.) for 3 days, resp. The 3rd group received cisplatin (5 mg/kg i.p.) 12 h before sacrifice. The 6th and 7th groups received S-CMC (100 and 500 mg/kg i.p., resp.); addnl., these groups received cisplatin (5 mg/kg i.p.) 12 h before the rats were sacrificed. 5 Mg/kg cisplatin decreased significantly serum creatinine and glutamic-oxaloacetic and glutamic-pyruvic transaminase levels as well as leukocyte counts. Although S-CMC did not change the effects of cisplatin on creatinine and liver enzyme levels, it eliminated the effect of cisplatin on leukocyte counts. Cisplatin increased significantly urinary creatinine level and creatinine clearance. Cisplatin caused some histol. changes in kidney and liver.
ST antitumor cisplatin toxicity carboxymethylcysteine; kidney cisplatin toxicity carboxymethylcysteine; liver cisplatin toxicity carboxymethylcysteine
IT Kidney
Liver
(effects of S-carboxymethylcysteine on the cisplatin toxicity in rats)
IT 15663-27-1, Cisplatin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of S-carboxymethylcysteine on the cisplatin toxicity in rats)
IT **638-23-3**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of S-carboxymethylcysteine on the cisplatin toxicity in rats)

L38 ANSWER 35 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96308225 EMBASE
DN 1996308225
TI [Treatment of chronic rhinosinusitis].
TRATAMIENTO DE LA RINOSINUSITIS CRONICA.
AU Galindo De Jaime G.
CS Hospital Universitario, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Autonoma, Avenida Madero y Gonzalitos,Nuevo Leon, C.P. 66960, Mexico
SO Revista Alergia Mexico, (1996) 43/SPEC. ISS. (19-21).
ISSN: 0002-5151 CODEN: ALEGAF
CY Mexico
DT Journal; (Short Survey)
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Spanish
SL Spanish; English
AB The prevalence of patients with chronic rhinosinusitis seeking medical attention by the primary care practitioner, pediatrician, and allergist demands an understanding of aspects involved it's treatment particularly the use of antibiotics to relieve the symptoms.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***chronic rhinitis: DT, drug therapy**
*chronic sinusitis: DT, drug therapy
drug choice
drug efficacy
human

intranasal drug administration
short survey
Drug Descriptors:
*antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
*antihistaminic agent: DT, drug therapy
*corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
*decongestive agent: DT, drug therapy
*mucolytic agent: DT, drug therapy
alin
ambroxol: DT, drug therapy
amoxicillin: DT, drug therapy
amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid: DT, drug therapy
beclometasone: DT, drug therapy
beclometasone dipropionate
budesonide: DT, drug therapy
carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy
cefaclor: DT, drug therapy
cotrimoxazole: DT, drug therapy
dexamethasone: DT, drug therapy
erythromycin: DT, drug therapy
fluocinolone: DT, drug therapy
fluocinolone acetonide
fluticasone: DT, drug therapy
fluticasone propionate
guaifenesin: DT, drug therapy
naphazoline: DT, drug therapy
oxymetazoline: DT, drug therapy
phenylephrine: DT, drug therapy
sodium chloride: DT, drug therapy
triamcinolone: DT, drug therapy
triamcinolone acetonide
unclassified drug
RN (ambroxol) 18683-91-5, 23828-92-4; (amoxicillin) 26787-78-0, 61336-70-7; (amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid) 74469-00-4; (beclometasone) 4419-39-0; (beclometasone dipropionate) 5534-09-8; (budesonide) 51333-22-3; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (cefaclor) 53994-73-3; (cotrimoxazole) 8064-90-2; (dexamethasone) 50-02-2; (erythromycin) 114-07-8, 70536-18-4; (fluocinolone) 807-38-5; (fluocinolone acetonide) 67-73-2; (fluticasone) 90566-53-3; (fluticasone propionate) 80474-14-2; (guaifenesin) 93-14-1; (naphazoline) 5144-52-5, 550-99-2, 835-31-4; (oxymetazoline) 1491-59-4, 2315-02-8; (phenylephrine) 532-38-7, 59-42-7, 61-76-7; (sodium chloride) 7647-14-5; (triamcinolone) 124-94-7; (triamcinolone acetonide) 76-25-5
CN Beconase; Synalar; Alin; Nasacort; Flonase; Rhinocort

L38 ANSWER 36 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:625164 HCAPLUS
DN 125:257189
TI Pharmaceutical composition containing a mucolytic agent and a bronchodilator for the treatment of respiratory tract disorders
IN Treadwell, Cecil
PA Adcock Ingram Ltd., S. Afr.
SO S. African, 9 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	ZA 9400155	A	19950711	ZA 1994-155	19940111
PRAI	ZA 1992-8567		19921106		

AB A pharmaceutical compn. in unit dosage form comprises (a) a therapeutic dose of acetylcysteine (I) or carbocysteine or a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt thereof; (b) a therapeutic dose of terbutaline (II) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and (c) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. A capsule contained I 100-2000, II sulfate 1-5, diluent 5-200, glidants 0-15, and disintegrants 0-20 mg.

ST pharmaceutical mucolytic agent bronchodilator treatment; respiratory tract disorder acetylcysteine terbutaline capsule

IT Bronchodilators
Emphysema
Expectorants
(pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(aerosols, inhalants, pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(capsules, pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Respiratory tract
(disease, pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(injections, i.v., pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(powders, inhalants, pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(syrups, pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(unit doses, pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

IT 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compn. contg. mucolytic agent and bronchodilator for treatment of respiratory tract disorders)

L38 ANSWER 37 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:899177 HCAPLUS
DN 123:296637
TI Mucoadhesive polymers as vehicles for oral compositions
IN Singh, Nikhilesh Nihala; Carella, Anne Marie; Smith, Ronald Lee
PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-10
ICS A61K009-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9523591	A1	19950908	WO 1995-US2207	19950223

W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE,

SN, TD, TG

US 5458879	A	19951017	US 1994-316172	19940930
AU 9519683	A1	19950918	AU 1995-19683	19950223
AU 702889	B2	19990311		
EP 748212	A1	19961218	EP 1995-912585	19950223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9506982	A	19970916	BR 1995-6982	19950223
JP 09510703	T2	19971028	JP 1995-522935	19950223
FI 9603421	A	19960902	FI 1996-3421	19960902
NO 9603673	A	19960903	NO 1996-3673	19960903
PRAI US 1994-205665		19940303		
US 1994-316172		19940930		
WO 1995-US2207		19950223		

AB Disclosed are oral pharmaceutical vehicle compns. comprising 0.05-20% of a water-sol. mucoadhesive. The mucoadhesives coat and adhere to mucous membranes such as the throat, therefore the compn. is suitable for the treatment of irritation, pain, and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis and cold. An oral soln. contained acetaminophen 5.000, pseudoephedrine HCl 10.300, propylene glycol 15.000, polyethylene oxide 0.450, Na CMC 0.450, Na citrate 0.522, citric acid 0.338, syrup 40.000, colorants 0.008, flavor 0.500, 95% alc. 5.000, and purified water to 100.000 wt./vol.%.

ST mucoadhesive polymer oral pharmaceutical vehicle

IT Analgesics
Antacids and Antiflatulents
Antihistaminics
Antitussives
Decongestants
Expectorants
(mucoadhesives for oral prepns. for treatment of cough and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis)

IT Pharynx
(disease, laryngopharyngitis, mucoadhesives for oral prepns. for treatment of cough and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(oral, solns.; mucoadhesives for oral prepns. for treatment of cough and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, chewable, mucoadhesives for oral prepns. for treatment of cough and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, effervescent, mucoadhesives for oral prepns. for treatment of cough and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis)

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-86-1 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripelenamine 93-14-1 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 118-23-0, Bromdiphenhydramine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 132-21-8, Dexbrompheniramine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8 498-71-5, Sobrerol 562-10-7 569-59-5 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocisteine 791-35-5, Chlophedianol 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3964-81-6, Azatadine 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 6159-55-3, Vasicine 7020-55-5, Clidinium 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-32-4 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5,

Diclofenac 15687-27-1 18053-31-1, Fominoben 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25249-16-5 25322-68-3 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 31879-05-7, Fenoprofen 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4 36950-96-6, Cicloprofen 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53716-49-7, Carprofen 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Tazifylline 79794-75-5, Loratadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Temelastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90729-43-4, Ebastine 115609-60-4, AHR-11325
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mucoadhesives for oral prepns. for treatment of cough and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis)

L38 ANSWER 38 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:934267 HCAPLUS
DN 123:350292
TI Oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compositions
IN Singh, Nikhilesh N.; Carella, Anne M.; Smith, Ronald L.
PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SO U.S., 9 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 205, 665, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-08
NCL 424400000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5458879	A	19951017	US 1994-316172	19940930
	WO 9523591	A1	19950908	WO 1995-US2207	19950223
	W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2183746	AA	19950908	CA 1995-2183746	19950223
	AU 9519683	A1	19950918	AU 1995-19683	19950223
	AU 702889	B2	19990311		
	EP 748212	A1	19961218	EP 1995-912585	19950223
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	CN 1143317	A	19970219	CN 1995-191923	19950223
	HU 75151	A2	19970428	HU 1996-2403	19950223
	BR 9506982	A	19970916	BR 1995-6982	19950223
	JP 09510703	T2	19971028	JP 1995-522935	19950223
	FI 9603421	A	19960902	FI 1996-3421	19960902
	NO 9603673	A	19960903	NO 1996-3673	19960903
PRAI	US 1994-205665		19940303		
	US 1994-316172		19940930		
	WO 1995-US2207		19950223		

AB Oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns. comprising from about 0.05 to about 20% of a water-sol. mucoadhesive such as PEG are disclosed. An effervescent tablet contained dextromethorphan HBr 200, Polyox WSR 301 20, anhyd. citric acid 1180, granular $NaHCO_3$ 1700, powd. $NaHCO_3$ 175, flavors q.s. and water 30 mg.
ST oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle; effervescent tablet dextromethorphan mucoadhesive Polyox WSR301
IT Diarrhea

(inhibitors; oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Analgesics
Antacids and Antiflatulents
Antihistaminics
Antitussives
Cathartics
Cholinergic antagonists
Cough
Decongestants
Expectorants
Nausea
(oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Antihistaminics
(H2, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Digestive tract
(disease, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Pharynx
(disease, laryngopharyngitis, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Digestive tract
(disease, pyrosis, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(eucalyptus, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(oral, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, chewable, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, effervescent, oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)
IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-86-1 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-22-2, Camphor 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 93-14-1 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 113-92-8 118-23-0, Bromdiphenhydramine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 132-21-8, Dexbrompheniramine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8 498-71-5, Sobrerol 562-10-7 569-59-5 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, Carbocisteine 791-35-5, Chlophedianol 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1490-04-6, Menthol 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 2623-23-6 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3964-81-6, Azatadine 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 6159-55-3, Vasicine 7020-55-5, Clidinium 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxy.ethyl cellulose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1 18053-31-1, Fominoben 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25249-16-5 25322-68-3 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 31879-05-7, Fenoprofen 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4 36950-96-6, Cicloprofen 38194-50-2, Sulindac 39711-79-0, n-Ethyl p-menthane-3-carboxamide 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53716-49-7, Carprofen 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79516-68-0,

Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Tazifylline 79794-75-5 83799-24-0 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Temelastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90729-43-4, Ebastine 91833-77-1, Rocastine 171067-52-0
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)

L38 ANSWER 39 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:153547 HCAPLUS
DN 124:185621
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process
IN Ponroy, Yves; Forgeot, Marcel
PA Inst. de Recherche biologique, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 13 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K035-30
ICS A23L001-30
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2721516	A1	19951229	FR 1994-7867	19940627
	FR 2721516	B1	19960913		
	CA 2170243	AA	19960104	CA 1995-2170243	19950613
	JP 09502458	T2	19970311	JP 1995-502855	19950613
	US 5853747	A	19981229	US 1996-617806	19960227
PRAI	FR 1994-7867		19940627		
	WO 1995-FR771		19950613		

AB Pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids are used for retarding the aging process. The cerebral phospholipids contain phosphatidylcholine 20-30, phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylinositol 17-25, phosphatidylethanolamine 30-40, sphingomyelin 6-10, and plasmalogen 5-10%. A capsule contained pork cerebral phospholipids 200, ascorbyl palmitate 12, vitamin E 60, sorbitol 40, calcium gluconate 25, and magnesium stearate 15 mg.
ST pharmaceutical compn cerebral phospholipid aging process
IT Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cerebral; pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Animal nutrition
Antioxidants
Cell membrane
Chocolate
Hypoxia
Mental disorder
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Tocopherols
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Cereal
Dairy products

(powders; pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Radicals, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(scavengers; pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(capsules, pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Senescence
(disorder, pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fish, pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(injections, i.v., pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(oral, pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suspensions, pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate **638-23-3** 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 25167-62-8, Docosahexaenoic acid 25377-21-3 25378-27-2, Eicosapentaenoic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. cerebral phospholipids for retarding the aging process)

L38 ANSWER 40 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:543648 HCAPLUS
DN 122:274085
TI Pharmaceutical composition for maintaining and/or reestablishing blood platelet aggregation at close to the normal value.
IN Dehorne, Marthe
PA Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS A61K031-44
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 645138	A2	19950329	EP 1994-402032	19940913
	EP 645138	A3	19970514		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2709960	A1	19950324	FR 1993-10925	19930914
	FR 2709960	B1	19951201		
	CA 2131977	AA	19950315	CA 1994-2131977	19940913
	CN 1106657	A	19950816	CN 1994-116133	19940914
	JP 07223943	A2	19950822	JP 1994-244841	19940914
PRAI	FR 1993-10925		19930914		

AB A pharmaceutical compn. for maintaining and/or reestablishing blood platelet aggregation at close to the normal value consists of cysteine and(or) cystine or their derivs., or their salts with metals or amines. No examples are given.
ST blood platelet aggregation cystine cysteine
IT Blood platelet
(aggregation; pharmaceutical compn. for maintaining blood platelet aggregation)
IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 52-90-4D, Cysteine, derivs. or salts 56-89-3, Cystine, biological studies 56-89-3D, Cystine, derivs. or salts 616-91-1, AcetylCysteine **638-23-3** 1187-84-4, S-MEthyl Cysteine 2629-59-6, S-EthylCysteine 4033-46-9, s-Carboxyethyl Cysteine 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 52717-48-3, N-Dansylcysteine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compn. for maintaining blood platelet aggregation)

L38 ANSWER 41 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:761715 HCAPLUS
DN 123:152885
TI New vitamin B6 derivatives and their uses in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.
IN Weischer, Carl Heinrich
PA Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 14 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C07D213-66
ICS C07D409-12; C07F009-58; C07F009-09
ICI C07D401-12, C07D213-67, C07D339-04
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 62
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 4344751	A1	19950629	DE 1993-4344751	19931228

OS MARPAT 123:152885
AB Esters of pyridoxine, pyridoxal, pyridoxamine or their 5'-phosphates with S-contg. carboxylic acids (e.g., cysteine or its derivs.) are useful for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. These compds. have antitumor activities, and can be used for the treatment of intestinal and skin diseases. Thus, 1-400 mg of these esters can be used in oral, parenteral, topical and inhalation dosage forms.
ST vitamin B6 deriv pharmaceutical cosmetic; thiocarboxylate ester vitamin B6 pharmaceutical cosmetic
IT Cosmetics
Neoplasm inhibitors
Skin, disease
(vitamin B6 derivs. for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics)
IT 52-90-4D, Cysteine, esters with vitamin B6 alcs. 54-47-7D, Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate, esters with thiocarboxylic acids 62-46-4D, .alpha.-Liponic acid, esters with vitamin B6 alcs. 65-23-6D, Pyridoxine, esters with thiocarboxylic acids 66-72-8D, Pyridoxal, esters with thiocarboxylic acids 85-87-0D, Pyridoxamine, esters with thiocarboxylic acids 447-05-2D, Pyridoxine 5'-phosphate, esters with thiocarboxylic acids 462-20-4D, Dihydro-Lipoic acid, esters with vitamin B6 alcs. 529-96-4D, Pyridoxamine 5'-phosphate, esters with thiocarboxylic acids 616-91-1D, Acetylcysteine, esters with vitamin B6 alcs. **638-23-3D**, S-Carboxymethyl-L-cysteine, esters with vitamin B6 alcs. 1077-27-6D, esters with vitamin B6 alcs. 1200-22-2D, esters with vitamin B6 alcs. 8059-24-3D, Vitamin B6, esters with thiocarboxylic acids 167024-15-9 167024-16-0 167024-17-1
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological

study); USES (Uses)
(vitamin B6 derivs. for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics)

L38 ANSWER 42 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:997702 HCAPLUS
DN 124:37727
TI Compound benproperine pharmaceutical compositions for respiratory infections
IN Ye, Rongke
PA Baiyunshan Pharmaceutics Stock-Sharing Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM A61K031-66
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1104500	A	19950705	CN 1993-106648	19930610

AB Antiinflammatory, antitussive, and expectorant compns. for patients with respiratory infections comprise benproperine, carboxymethylcysteine and houttuynine at a ratio of 2:15:5. Capsules were formulated contg. benproperine 20, carboxymethyl cysteine 150, and houttuynine 50g.
ST respiratory infection benproperine carboxymethyl cysteine houttuynine
IT Antitussives
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Expectorants
Infection
Inflammation inhibitors
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(compd. benproperine pharmaceutical compns. for respiratory infections)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(capsules, compd. benproperine pharmaceutical compns. for respiratory infections)
IT Respiratory tract
(disease, infection, compd. benproperine pharmaceutical compns. for respiratory infections)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, compd. benproperine pharmaceutical compns. for respiratory infections)
IT **638-23-3** 2156-27-6, Benproperine 56505-80-7, Houttuynine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compd. benproperine pharmaceutical compns. for respiratory infections)

L38 ANSWER 43 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:638417 HCAPLUS
DN 121:238417
TI carbocysteine capsules containing nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability
IN Takahashi, Masahito; Ito, Yuka; Mochizuki, Hiroyuki
PA Toyo Capsel Kk, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS A61K009-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI JP 06211652 A2 19940802 JP 1993-26272 19930121
AB Capsules contain carbocysteine as active ingredient with addn. of nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability.
ST capsule carbocysteine nonionic surfactant vegetable oil
IT Drug bioavailability
(carbocysteine capsules contg. nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(capsules, carbocysteine capsules contg. nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic, carbocysteine capsules contg. nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, carbocysteine capsules contg. nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability)
IT 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbocysteine capsules contg. nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability)
IT **638-23-3**, Carbocysteine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbocysteine capsules contg. nonionic surfactants and vegetable oil to improve bioavailability)

L38 ANSWER 44 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94194650 EMBASE
DN 1994194650
TI [Diseases during pregnancy].
ERKRANKUNGEN IN DER SCHWANGERSCHAFT.
AU Grospietsch G.
CS Frauenklinik und Hebammenlehranstalt, Stadtisches Klinikum, Celler Strasse 38,38114 Braunschweig, Germany
SO Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, (1994) 134/24 (17-26).
ISSN: 0011-9857 CODEN: DAZEA2
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA German
SL German
CT Medical Descriptors:
***common cold: DT, drug therapy**
*gastrointestinal disease: DT, drug therapy
*infection: DT, drug therapy
*pregnancy
article
constipation: DT, drug therapy
drug contraindication
drug preference
drug safety
drug use
embryotoxicity: SI, side effect
human
nausea: DT, drug therapy
prescription
rhinitis: DT, drug therapy

teratogenicity: SI, side effect
vomiting: DT, drug therapy
drug therapy
Drug Descriptors:
*analgesic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*analgesic agent: DT, drug therapy
*antacid agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*antacid agent: DT, drug therapy
*antiemetic agent: DT, drug therapy
*antiemetic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*antiinfective agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*antiinfective agent: DT, drug therapy
*laxative: AE, adverse drug reaction
*laxative: DT, drug therapy
*vitamin: AE, adverse drug reaction
acetylcysteine: DT, drug therapy
acetylsalicylic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
acetylsalicylic acid: DT, drug therapy
aminoglycoside antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
aminoglycoside antibiotic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
anticonvulsive agent: DT, drug therapy
antidepressant agent: DT, drug therapy
antihistaminic agent: DT, drug therapy
antitussive agent: DT, drug therapy
antitussive agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy
cholinergic receptor blocking agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
cholinergic receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
codeine: AE, adverse drug reaction
codeine: DT, drug therapy
dopamine receptor blocking agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
dopamine receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
etretinate: AE, adverse drug reaction
expectorant agent: DT, drug therapy
folic acid
iodide: AE, adverse drug reaction
iodide: DT, drug therapy
isotretinoin: AE, adverse drug reaction
mucolytic agent: DT, drug therapy
mucolytic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
nitroimidazole derivative: DT, drug therapy
nitroimidazole derivative: AE, adverse drug reaction
phenothiazine derivative: DT, drug therapy
phenothiazine derivative: AE, adverse drug reaction
pyridoxine: AE, adverse drug reaction
quinoline derived antiinfective agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
quinoline derived antiinfective agent: DT, drug therapy
retinoid: AE, adverse drug reaction
retinol: AE, adverse drug reaction
unindexed drug

RN (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (codeine) 76-57-3; (etretinate) 54350-48-0; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (iodide) 20461-54-5; (isotretinoin) 4759-48-2; (pyridoxine) 12001-77-3, 58-56-0, 65-23-6, 8059-24-3; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4

L38 ANSWER 45 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 93349363 EMBASE
DN 1993349363
TI [Pertussis in childhood].
HUSTEN IM KINDESALTER.
AU Seidenberg J.
CS Kinderklinik, Medizinische Hochschule, Konstanty-Gutschow-Strasse 8,D-30625 Hannover, Germany

SO Monatsschrift fur Kinderheilkunde, (1993) 141/11 (893-906).
ISSN: 0026-9298 CODEN: MOKIAY
CY Germany
DT Journal; (Short Survey)
FS 004 Microbiology
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LA German
CT Medical Descriptors:
*coughing: DI, diagnosis
*coughing: ET, etiology
*coughing: DT, drug therapy
***pertussis**
childhood
human
oral drug administration
priority journal
short survey
Drug Descriptors:
acetylcysteine: DT, drug therapy
ambroxol: DT, drug therapy
amoxicillin: DT, drug therapy
antitussive agent: DT, drug therapy
beta 2 adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: DT, drug therapy
bromhexine: DT, drug therapy
bronchodilating agent: DT, drug therapy
bronchodilating agent: CB, drug combination
carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy
clobutinol: DT, drug therapy
codeine: DT, drug therapy
corticosteroid: CB, drug combination
corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
cotrimoxazole: DT, drug therapy
cromoglycate disodium: CB, drug combination
cromoglycate disodium: DT, drug therapy
dextromethorphan: DT, drug therapy
erythromycin: DT, drug therapy
ipecac: DT, drug therapy
ipratropium bromide: DT, drug therapy
noscapine: DT, drug therapy
nose drops: DT, drug therapy
pentoxyverine: DT, drug therapy
sodium chloride: DT, drug therapy
sodium iodate: DT, drug therapy
theophylline: DT, drug therapy
RN (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (ambroxol) 18683-91-5, 23828-92-4; (amoxicillin) 26787-78-0, 61336-70-7; (bromhexine) 3572-43-8, 611-75-6; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (clobutinol) 1215-83-4, 14860-49-2; (codeine) 76-57-3; (cotrimoxazole) 8064-90-2; (cromoglycate disodium) 15826-37-6, 16110-51-3, 93356-79-7, 93356-84-4; (dextromethorphan) 125-69-9, 125-71-3; (erythromycin) 114-07-8, 70536-18-4; (ipecac) 8012-96-2; (ipratropium bromide) 22254-24-6; (noscapine) 128-62-1; (pentoxyverine) 77-23-6; (sodium chloride) 7647-14-5; (sodium iodate) 7681-55-2; (theophylline) 58-55-9, 5967-84-0, 8055-07-0, 8061-56-1, 99007-19-9

L38 ANSWER 46 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1992:433695 HCAPLUS
DN 117:33695
TI Solid fast-dissolving pharmaceutical preparation containing S-(carboxymethyl)-1-cysteine and/or N-acetylcysteine
IN Juch, Rolf Dieter; Birrenbach, Gerd; Pflugshaupt, Christian
PA Spirig A.-G. Pharmazeutische Praeparate, Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS A61K009-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 481294	A1	19920422	EP 1991-116899	19911004
	EP 481294	B1	19950802		
	EP 481294	B2	20010411		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ES 2077757	T3	19951201	ES 1991-116899	19911004
	US 5401514	A	19950328	US 1993-101086	19930802
PRAI	CH 1990-3345	A	19901019		
	US 1991-780705	B1	19911018		

AB A compact solid dosage form contg. N-acetylcysteine and/or S-(carboxymethyl)-L-cysteine can be administered via swallowing or as lollipops or an aq. soln. The compactability of the drug prepn. can be ensured by a high drug content (750%) and suitable choice of tablet excipients. For good tableting, cellulose or its derivs., and for taste improvement sugar alcs. such as mannitol can be used. Thus, tablets contained N-acetylcysteine 100, microcryst. cellulose 20, mannitol 30, CM-cellulose 7.5, aspartame 4.5, K acesulfam 2.0, silicic acid 2.0, Mg stearate 1.5, and lemon juice 4.0 mg. The pharmacokinetics parameters of oral prepns. of the drugs were detd. in humans.
ST dissoln cysteine deriv tablet; acetylcysteine tablet; carboxymethylcysteine tablet
IT Drug bioavailability
(of cysteine derivs., from solid fast-dissolving pharmaceuticals in humans)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(lollipops, fast-dissolving, cysteine derivs.-contg., prepn. and evaluation in humans of)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, fast-dissolving, cysteine derivs.-contg., prepn. and evaluation in humans of)
IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microcryst., solid fast-dissolving pharmaceuticals contg. cysteine derivs. and)
IT 69-65-8, Mannitol 9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceuticals contg. cysteine derivs. and, solid fast-dissolving)
IT 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine **638-23-3**, S-(Carboxymethyl)-L-cysteine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals contg., solid fast-dissolving)

L38 ANSWER 47 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 91055044 EMBASE
DN 1991055044
TI Catharral diseases: Normalization of mucociliary transport.
AU Prudent A.
SO Gazette Medicale, (1991) 98/1 (44).
ISSN: 0760-758X CODEN: GAMEE8
CY France
DT Journal; Note
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA French
CT Medical Descriptors:

*mucosa inflammation: DT, drug therapy
drug efficacy
human
note
otitis: DT, drug therapy
rhinitis: DT, drug therapy
rhinopharyngitis: DT, drug therapy
sinusitis: DT, drug therapy
Drug Descriptors:
***carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy**
RN (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**
CN Rhinathiol

L38 ANSWER 48 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90159262 EMBASE
DN 1990159262
TI [Carbocystein plus ampicillin in the management of bronchial diseases of acute bacterial origin].
CARBOCISTEINA MAS AMPICILINA EN EL MANEJO DE PADECIMIENTOS BRONQUIALES DE ORIGEN BACTERIANO AGUDO.
AU Sanchez Martinez J.
CS Servicio de Neumologia y Terapia Intensiva, Hospital General ' Dr. Manuel Gea Gonzalez', Mexico, D.F., Mexico
SO Investigacion Medica Internacional, (1990) 16/4 (200-207).
ISSN: 0185-2108 CODEN: IMEIDH
CY Mexico
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Spanish
SL English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*antibiotic sensitivity
*bacterial infection
***respiratory tract infection: DT, drug therapy**
adult
aged
drug mixture
drug tolerance
major clinical study
human
male
female
article
Drug Descriptors:
*ampicillin: DT, drug therapy
*ampicillin: CB, drug combination
*ampicillin: CM, drug comparison
***carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy**
*carbocisteine: CB, drug combination
*carbocisteine: CM, drug comparison
mucolin
mucolin a
unclassified drug
RN (ampicillin) 69-52-3, 69-53-4, 7177-48-2, 74083-13-9, 94586-58-0; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**
CN (1) Mucolin; (2) Mucolin a
CO (2) Bigaux

L38 ANSWER 49 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90134102 EMBASE
DN 1990134102
TI [The treatment of chronic obstructive lung disease with carbocisteine plus

prenoxidiazine].
CARBOCISTEINA-PRENOXIDIAZINE: EFFETTO SULLA CONCENTRAZIONE DI ANTIBIOTIC NEL SECRETO BRONCHIALE IN PAZIENTI AFFETTI DA BRONCOPNEUMOPATIE CRONICHE OSTRUTTIVE.
AU Cogo R.; De Luca P.
SO Basi Razionali della Terapia, (1990) 20/2 (125-130).
ISSN: 0393-7569 CODEN: BRDPEQ
CY Italy
DT Journal; Article
FS 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Italian
CT Medical Descriptors:
*chronic bronchitis
*chronic obstructive lung disease: DT, drug therapy
***lung infection: DT, drug therapy**
adult
clinical article
human
male
female
article
Drug Descriptors:
*amoxicillin: DT, drug therapy
*amoxicillin: CB, drug combination
***carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy**
*carbocisteine: CB, drug combination
*clavulanic acid: DT, drug therapy
*clavulanic acid: CB, drug combination
*prenoxdiazine: DT, drug therapy
*prenoxdiazine: CB, drug combination
unclassified drug
RN (amoxicillin) 26787-78-0, 61336-70-7; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**; (clavulanic acid) 58001-44-8; (prenoxdiazine) 982-43-4

L38 ANSWER 50 OF 52 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 89270178 EMBASE
DN 1989270178
TI A double-blind trial comparing amoxycillin and amoxycillin + S-carboxy-methyl-cysteine in the treatment of bronchopulmonary diseases.
AU Spada E.; Priolo U.; Staffa C.; Broccali G.; Gusmitta A.
CS Divisione Pneumologia, Servizio Ospedaliero di Conselice, U.S.L. 36, Lugo, Italy
SO Giornale Italiano della Malattie del Torace, (1989) 43/4 (306-313).
ISSN: 0017-0437 CODEN: GIMTB4
CY Italy
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Italian
SL English
CT Medical Descriptors:
***respiratory tract infection: DT, drug therapy**
adult
aged
controlled study
clinical article
human
oral drug administration
Drug Descriptors:
*immunoglobulin a
*amoxicillin: DT, drug therapy
*amoxicillin: CB, drug combination

***carbocisteine: DT, drug therapy**
*carbocisteine: CB, drug combination
RN (amoxicillin) 26787-78-0, 61336-70-7; (carbocisteine) **638-23-3**

L38 ANSWER 51 OF 52 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1989:205119 HCAPLUS
DN 110:205119
TI In vitro anti-leishmanial activity of compounds in current clinical use for unrelated diseases
AU Neal, R. A.; Allen, S.
CS Dep. Med. Protozool., London Sch. Hyg. Trop. Med., St. Albans/Herts., UK
SO Drugs Exp. Clin. Res. (1988), 14(10), 621-8
CODEN: DECRDP; ISSN: 0378-6501
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
AB Drugs in current clin. use were tested for anti-Leishmania activity using an in vitro infected macrophage assay. Out of almost 400 compds. tested, over 100 were active. The most active compds. showed ED50 values below 1 .mu.M. The active compds. should be tested in in vivo systems. They made lead to the development of new antileishmanials.
ST drug antileishmanial protozoacide; Leishmania protozoacide drug
IT Protozoacides
(antileishmanial drugs as)
IT Leishmania donovani
(inhibition of, by drugs)
IT 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-41-9, Clomiphene citrate 50-44-2 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-60-2, Phentolamine 50-65-7, Niclosamide 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-24-4, Thiotepa 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, D-Penicillamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-31-9, Frusemide 54-32-0, Thymoxamine 54-36-4, Metyrapone 55-65-2, Guanethidine 55-73-2, Bethanidine 55-98-1 56-54-2, Quinidine 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-66-9, Probenecid 57-96-5, Sulphinpyrazone 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-46-8, Tetrabenazine 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 58-55-9, biological studies 58-73-1 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-33-6, Mepyramine maleate 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 59-63-2, Isocarboxazide 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 59-96-1, Phenoxybenzamine 60-80-0, Phenazone 60-87-7, Promethazine 61-56-3, Sulthiame 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 61-75-6, Bretylium tosylate 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 65-29-2, Gallamine triethiodide 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-88-2, Hydroxyzine 68-91-7 71-58-9 71-82-9, Levallorphan tartrate 72-69-5, Nortriptyline 72-80-0, Chlorquinaldol 73-48-3, Bendroflumethiazide 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-36-1, Chlorthalidone 77-37-2, Procyclidine 77-67-8, Ethosuximide 80-53-5, Terpin 80-77-3, Chlormezanone 81-81-2, Warfarin 82-92-8, Cyclizine 82-95-1, Buclizine 83-12-5, Phenindione 83-98-7, Orphenadrine 84-02-6, Prochlorperazine maleate 86-42-0, Amodiaquine 86-54-4, Hydralazine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-33-8, Benzthiazide 92-12-6, Phenyltoloxamine 93-14-1, Guaiphenesin 93-30-1, Orthoxine 94-20-2, Chlorpropamide 94-78-0 97-77-8, Disulfiram 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 110-85-0, Piperazine, biological studies 113-53-1, Dothiepin 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 116-38-1, Edrophonium chloride 117-10-2, Danthron 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 120-97-8 122-09-8, Phentermine 125-33-7, Primidone 125-64-4 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 125-84-8, Aminoglutethimide 128-13-2, Ursodeoxycholic acid 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 132-17-2, Benztropine mesylate 132-20-7, Pheniramine maleate 135-07-9, Methyclothiazide 135-09-1, Hydroflumethiazide 144-11-6, Benzhexol 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 147-20-6, Diphenylpyraline 147-94-4, Cytarabine 148-79-8,

Thiabendazole 148-82-3, Melphalan 154-21-2, Lincomycin 155-09-9, Tranylcypromine 155-97-5, Pyridostigmine 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 298-50-0, Propantheline 298-57-7, Cinnarizine 302-79-4, Tretinoin 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 309-29-5, Doxapram 322-35-0, Benserazide 339-44-6, Glymidine 346-18-9, Polythiazide 359-83-1, Pentazocine 361-37-5, Methysergide 364-62-5 364-98-7, Diazoxide 378-44-9 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 390-28-3, Methoxamine 390-64-7, Prenylamine 395-28-8, Isoxsuprine 396-01-0 434-22-0, Nandrolone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 442-52-4, Clemizole 443-48-1 446-86-6 456-59-7, Cyclandelate 465-65-6, Naloxone 467-83-4, Dipipanone 469-62-5, Dextropropoxyphene 474-25-9, Chenodeoxycholic acid 479-18-5, Diprophylline 483-63-6, Crotamiton 486-12-4, Triprolidine 493-92-5, Prolintane 501-68-8, Beclamide 509-67-1, Pholcodine 512-15-2, Cyclopentolate 514-65-8, Biperiden 521-78-8, Trimipramine maleate 523-87-5, Dimenhydrinate 524-81-2 525-66-6 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 530-08-5, Isoetharine 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 533-45-9 548-73-2, Droperidol 555-30-6, Methyldopa 562-10-7 562-26-5, Phenoperidine 564-25-0, Doxycycline 569-59-5, Phenindamine 569-65-3, Meclozine 573-20-6, Acetomenaphthone 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 587-23-5, Methenamine mandelate 596-50-9, Poldine 596-51-0, Glycopyrrolate 604-75-1, Oxazepam 636-54-4, Clopamide 637-07-0, Clofibrate **638-23-3** 642-72-8, Benzydamine 652-67-5, Isosorbide 671-16-9, Procarbazine 742-20-1, Cyclopenthiazide 751-94-0, Sodium fusidate 846-49-1, Lorazepam 846-50-4, Temazepam 848-75-9, Lormetazepam 865-21-4, Vinblastine 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 968-81-0, Acetohexamide 980-71-2, Brompheniramine maleate 1066-17-7, Colistin 1082-57-1, Tramazoline 1131-64-2, Debrisoquine 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1143-38-0, Dithranol 1156-19-0, Tolazamide 1179-69-7, Thiethylperazine dimaleate 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1404-88-2, Tyrothricin 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 1508-75-4, Tropicamide 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1684-42-0, Acranil 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 1812-30-2, Bromazepam 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 1954-28-5, Epodyl 2062-78-4, Pimozide 2062-84-2, Benperidol 2152-34-3, Pemoline 2169-75-7, Deptropine citrate 2347-80-0, Thioproperazine mesylate 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2622-26-6, Pericyazine 2624-44-4, Ethamsylate 2809-21-4 2898-12-6, Medazepam 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3200-06-4, Naftidrofuryl oxalate 3416-26-0, Lidoflazine 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3614-69-5, Dimethindene maleate 3625-06-7, Mebeverine 3688-62-8, Aminopromazine fumarate 3736-81-0, Diloxanide furoate 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 3930-20-9, Sotalol 3978-86-7 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4330-99-8, Trimeprazine tartrate 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 5003-48-5, Benorylate 5104-49-4 5118-30-9, Litracene 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5560-59-8, Alverine citrate
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IT 5638-76-6, Betahistine 6452-71-7, Oxprenolol 6493-05-6, Oxpentifylline 6506-37-2, Nimorazole 6556-11-2 6700-56-7, Ethoheptazine citrate 6740-88-1, Ketamine 7104-38-3, Methotrimeprazine maleate 7195-27-9, Mefruside 7261-97-4, Dantrolene 7492-32-2 7681-79-0, Etafedrine 7683-59-2, Isoprenaline 8067-24-1, Co-Dergocrine mesylate 9011-05-6, Polynoxylin 10040-45-6, Sodium picosulfate 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 10418-03-8, Stanozolol 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 13115-40-7, Dimethothiazine mesylate 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13473-38-6, Pipenzolate 13523-86-9, Pindolol 13539-59-8, Azapropazone 13647-35-3, Trilostane 13669-70-0, Nefopam 14007-64-8, Butethamate 14293-44-8, Xipamide 14611-51-9, Selegiline 14759-06-9, Sulforidazine 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14976-57-9 15301-93-6, Tofenacin 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15351-13-0, Nicofuranose 15574-96-6, Pizotifen 15599-39-0, Noxytiolin 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15826-37-6, Sodium cromoglycate 17560-51-9, Metolazone 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18378-89-7, Mithramycin

18559-94-9, Salbutamol 18833-13-1 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19387-91-8, Tinidazole 19388-87-5 19794-93-5, Trazodone 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-24-6, Pyrantel pamoate 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22232-54-8, Carbimazole 22232-71-9, Mazindol 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 22316-47-8, Clobazam 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23047-25-8, Lofepramine 23214-92-8 23288-49-5, Probucol 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 23887-31-2, Clorazepate 24219-97-4, Mianserin 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 25990-43-6, Mepenzolate 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26652-09-5, Ritodrine 26844-12-2, Indoramin 26921-17-5, Timolol maleate 26944-48-9, Glibornuride 28395-03-1, Bumetanide 28657-80-9, Cinoxacin 28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29094-61-9, Glipizide 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 31431-39-7, Mebendazole 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 31879-05-7, Fenoprofen 32795-47-4, Nomifensine hydrogen maleate 32887-01-7, Mecillinam 32953-89-2, Rimiterol 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 33402-03-8 33419-42-0, Etoposide 34368-04-2, Dobutamine 34444-01-4, Cefamandole 34580-14-8, Ketotifen hydrogen fumarate 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin 35941-65-2, Butriptyline 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36330-85-5, Fenbufen 36894-69-6, Labetalol 37270-89-6, Calcium heparin 37517-30-9, Acebutolol 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 38363-40-5, Penbutolol 38677-81-5, Pirbuterol 38821-53-3, Cephradine 40034-42-2, Acrosoxacin 40828-46-4, Suprofen 41708-72-9, Tocainide 41859-67-0, Bezafibrate 42200-33-9, Nadolol 46817-91-8, Viloxazine 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51022-71-0, Nabilone 51481-65-3, Mezlocillin 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53772-82-0, cis-Flupenthixol 53772-83-1, Zuclopenthixol 53772-84-2 53772-85-3, trans-Flupenthixol 53994-73-3 54143-56-5, Flecainide acetate 54340-58-8, Meptazinol 54350-48-0, Etretinate 54965-24-1, Tamoxifen citrate 55837-27-9, Piretanide 56391-56-1, Netilmicin 56392-17-7, Metoprolol tartrate 57526-81-5, Prenalterol 57808-66-9, Domperidone 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59467-70-8, Midazolam 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 61197-73-7, Loprazolam 62571-86-2, Captopril 62587-73-9, Cefsulodin 63527-52-6, Cefotaxime 64228-81-5, Atracurium besylate 64952-97-2, Moxalactam 66357-35-5 68401-81-0, Ceftizoxime 68844-77-9, Astemizole 70052-12-9 71195-58-9, Alfentanil
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AN 1978:115324 HCAPLUS
DN 88:115324
TI Pharmacological studies on a new mucolytic expectorant, S-carboxymethylcysteine
AU Yanaura, Saizo; Yamatake, Yoshikazu; Ishikawa, Shigeru; Sakamoto, Mitsuo; Sasagawa, Sumiko; Tagashira, Eijiro; Izumi, Tomoko
CS Dep. Pharmacol., Hoshi Coll. Pharm., Tokyo, Japan
SO Oyo Yakuri (1976), 12(5), 777-88
CODEN: OYYAA2; ISSN: 0369-8033
DT Journal
LA Japanese
CC 1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB S-carboxymethylcysteine (I) [638-23-3] (30, 100, and 300 mg/kg, orally or 30 or 100 mg/kg, i.v.) given to dogs increased the fluid vol. in the respiratory tract and decreased the viscosity of the fluid. I had no antitussive effect. The LD50 value in mice was 5 g/kg,i.p. I had no analgesic, hypothermic, diuretic, and choleretic activity. It had no anesthetic, hemolytic, and anticoagulant effects. I at 10-3 M did not affect the motility of the isolated guinea pig ileum. I (25-100 mg/kg, i.v.) transiently increased blood pressure, cardiac output, and circulation. I appeared to have no pharmacol. effect other than its expectorant activity.
ST carboxymethylcysteine pharmacol

IT **638-23-3**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol. of)